TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE
NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.
VOL. XLII. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1874. NO. 34

THE SCANDAL.

Moulton's Statement Complete.

He Says Beecher Confessed to Him.

He Makes a Strong Case.

TO THE PUBLIC.

"I became a party almost accidentally in the unhappy controversy between Mr Beecher and Mr. Tilton. I had been a friend of Mr. Tilton since my boyhood, and for Mr. Beecher I had always entertained the warmest admiration. In 1870 I learned for the first time that Mr. Beecher had given Mr. Tilton so grave a cause of offense, that if the truth should be made public a great national calamity would ensue." I believed that the scandal would tend to undermine the very foundations of social order, to lay low a beneficent power for good in our country, and blast the prospects and blight the family of one of the most brilliant and promising of the rising men of the generation. Thus disastrous as I deemed it and still regard it, I determined to try and avoid it. For nearly four years I have labored most assiduously to save both of these men from the consequences of their acts, whether of unwisdom or passions; acts which have already seriously involved them in a needless and disastrous quarrel, which is made the pretext of pouring out on the community a flood of impurity and scandal, deeply affecting their own families and threating, like a whirlpool, if not settled, to draw into its vortex the peace of mind and good repute of a host of others. More than all, I saw that because of the transgression of another, innocent children would be burdened with a load of obloquy, which would weigh most heavily and cruelly on their young lives. All of these considerations determined me to take an active part in the transactions which have since become so notorious. This decision involved me great anxiety and labor, for which the hope of saving these interests could be my only compensation. Even that reward has now failed me, and instead of it, an attempt is made to throw on me a part of the shame and disgrace which belongs to the actors alone.

One of them, whom I have endeavored to serve, has seen fit, with all the power of his vast influence and matchless art as a writer, to visit on me the penalties of his own wrongdoing, at the same time publicly appealing to me to make known the truth, as if it would justify his attack on me. I feel that the failure of my exertion has not been owing to any fault of mine. I worked faithfully and sincerely under the almost daily advice and direction of Mr. Beecher with his fullest approbation, confidence and beaming gratitude. Until, as I think, in an evil hour for him, he took other advice. I have failed, and now, strangely enough, he seems to desire to punish me for the sad consequences of the folly, insincerity and wickedness of his present counsellors.

Mr. Beecher in his statement testifies that he brought on this investigation without my knowledge or advice. Even while mourning, what seemed to me the utter unwisdom of this proceeding, I have done all I could honorably to avert the castastrophe, I have kept silent, although I saw with sorrow that this silence was deeply injuring the friend of my boyhood. Prompted by a sense of duty, not to one only, but to all the parties involved, I denied the united and public appeals made to me by Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton to produce the evidence in my possession, partly because I felt that the injury thereby done to Mr. Tilton was far less calamitous than the destruction which must come on all the interests I had for years tried to conserve, and especially on Mr. Beecher himself if I should comply with this request; but stated clearly that in one emergency I should speak, viz.: in defence of my own integrity of action if it should be wantonly assailed. I left Mr. Beecher untrammeled by facts in my hands, to defend himself without attacking me. By his published accusations affecting my character, my own self-respect, the advice of friends and public justice make it imperative that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth should now be fully declared. I give to the public, therefore, the statement I had prepared to bring before the Committee, without the alteration or addition of a sentence, and scarcely a word, certainly without the change of a single syllable since I read Mr. Beecher's statement and evidence, because this paper I withheld from the Committee when before it in a last despairing effort for peace, at the earnest solicitation of some of Mr. Beecher's friends, and with the approval also of some of the most valued of my own. I do not now give it to the committee but to the public, because its production concerns myself rather than the principals in the strife It is made for my own protection against public accusations and not to aid either party to the controversy for the needless and [illegible] necessity that now so imperatively compels its production I have the most profound grief, for which there is but a single alleviation, namely: that the giving of the facts at that time can scarcely work more harm to him whom I at first tried to befriend by withholding them from the public than they would have caused him, in January 1871, when, but for my interference, the public would most assuredly have been put in possession of the whole truth. This publication, to which Mr. Beecher forces me, renders fruitless four years of constant and sincere efforts to save him. It leaves him and Mrs. Tilton in almost the same position which I found them, except in so far as their own late disingenuous untruthfulness in their solemn words may lower them in the estimation of the world. I reserve to myself the right hereafter to review the statements of Mr. Beecher in contrast with the facts as shown by the documents herewith submitted, and others which I have at my hand, the publication of which did not seem to be necessary until some portions of the published evidence of Mr. Beecher demanded contradiction

(Signed) FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

BEECHER'S MEMORANDUM OF AN INTERVIEW AT FREELAND'S, ABOUT FEB., 1870.

At a long interview at Mr. Freeland's house, for the purpose of having a full and final reconciliation, Mr. Bowen stated his grievances, which were all either of an abusive nature or of my treatment of him personally, as per memorandum in his writing. After hours of conference, everything was adjusted, we shook hands, and pledged each other to work henceforth without jot or break. I said to him, "Mr. Bowen, if you hear anything of me not in accordance with this agreement of harmony, do not let it rest, come straight to me at once, and I will do the same by you." He agreed. In the lecture room I stated that all our differences were over, and that we were friends again. At this public recognition he was present, and heard and expressed himself as greatly pleased with it. It was after all this that I asked Mr. Howard to help me carry out this reconciliation, and to call on Mr. Bowen, and to remove the little differences between them. Mr. Howard called and expressed his gratification. Then it was that, without any provocation, he (Mr. Bowen) told Mr. Howard that this reconciliation did not include one matter; that he (Bowen) knew that about Mr. Beecher, which, if he should speak, would drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn. Mr. Howard protested with horror against such a statement, saying, "Mr. Bowen, this is terrible. No man should make such a statement unless he has the most absolute evidence," and said pointedly that he (Howard) might go to Mr. Beecher, and that Mr. Beecher would never give his consent that he (Bowen) should tell Mr. Howard the secret.

Mr. Bowen at no time had ever made known to Mr. H. W. B. what the secret was, and the hints which Mr. Beecher had heard led him to think that it was another matter and not the slander which he now found it to be. In the first part of the original of this memorandum the words "Between Bowen and Beecher," which follow the words "Full and final reconciliation," are erased.

Beecher proposed the following card for Tilton in his enthusiasm:

I hoped well and much of one who has proved utterly unprincipled, and I shall never again notice her stories. I now utterly repudiate her statements concerning me and mine.

Mrs. Tilton to Moulton between April 7th and November 2d, 1872:

BROOKLYN, Jan. 27, 1871.

MY DEAR BOWEN:—Since I saw you last Tuesday, I have reason to think that the only cases of which I spoke to you in regard to Mr. Tilton, were exaggerated in being imparted to me, and I should be unwilling to have anything I said, though it was but little, weigh on your mind in a matter so important to his welfare. I am informed by one on whose judgment and integrity I greatly rely, and who has the means of forming an opinion better than any one of us, that he knows the whole matter about Mrs. Bullard, and that the stories are not true, and that the same is the case with these stories. I do not wish any reply to this. I thought it only due to justice that I should say so much.

Truly yours,
H. W. BEECHER.

MOULTON TO CLAFLIN.

BROOKLYN, April 1, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. CLAFLIN:—After full consideration of all interests, other than Theodore's, I have advised him to arbitrate on grounds which he will explain to you, and which I hope will accord with your judgment and kind wishes towards all concerned.

Cordially yours,
FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

MOULTON'S STATEMENT.

Gentlemen of the Committee:

I need not repeat to you my great, very great sorrow, to feel obliged to answer your invitation, and, with the permission of the parties, to put before you the exact facts which have been committed to me, or come to my knowledge on the unhappy affair under investigation. In so doing, I shall use no words of characterization of any of them, or of inculpation of the parties, nor shall I attempt to describe the motives save when necessary to exactly state the fact, leaving the occurrences, their acts of commission and omission, to be interpreted by themselves. In giving conversation or narrative, I, of course, can in most cases, give only the substance of the first, and will attempt to give the words only when they so impressed themselves upon my mind as to remain in my memory, and of the latter, only so much as seems to me material. I have known Mr. Theodore Tilton since 1850, intimately, in the kindest relations of social and personal friendship. I have known the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher since 1869, and then casually as an acquaintance and an attendant upon his ministrations, up to the time of the occurrence of which I shall speak. Seeking Mr. Tilton's valedictory as editor of the Independent on the 22 of December, 1871, I inferred that there had been some differences between himself and Henry C. Bowen, personally; but learning that Mr. Tilton had been relieved as contributor to that journal and editor of the Brooklyn Union, of which Bowen was also proprietor, I supposed that the differences were not personal or unkind up to that time, although I had been a frequent visitor at Tilton's house, and had seen himself and Mrs. Tilton under all phases of social intercourse. I had never heard or known of the slightest disagreement, or unkindness existing between them; but had believed their marital relations were almost unexceptionally pleasant. On the 26th of December, 1870, being at Mr. Tilton's house, he came home from an interview with Bowen, and told me with some excitement, of the manner that he had just had a conference with Bowen, and that in that interview Bowen had made certain accusations against Beecher, and had challenged him (Tilton) as a matter of duty to the public, to write an open letter which Bowen was to take to Beecher, of which he showed me the original, which is as follows:

BROOKLYN, December 26, 1870.

HENRY WARD BEECHER—SIR:—I demand that for the reasons which you explicitely understand, you immediately cease from the ministry of Plymouth Church, and that you quit the city of Brooklyn as a residence.

(Signed) THEODORE TILTON.

Tilton explained that the words "for reasons which you explicitely understand," were interlined at the request of Bowen, and he further stated that he told Bowen he was prepared to believe his charges, because Beecher had made improper advances toward Mrs. Tilton. Surprised at this, I asked him "What," when he replied, "Don't ask me; I can't tell you." I then said, "is it possible you could have been so foolish as to sign that letter on the strength of Bowen's assertion, and not have Bowen sign it too although, as you say, he was to carry it to Beecher?" He answered: "Mr. Bowen gave me his word that he would sustain the charges and adduce evidence to prove them whenever called upon." I said, "I fear that you will find yourself mistaken. Has the letter gone?" He answered: "Bowen said he would take it immediately."

I afterwards learned from Beecher that Bowen had done so. Because, on the first of January following, Beecher gave me the copy he received, as I find by a memorandum made at the time on the envelope, and I find by the letter memorandum on the envelope, that the original draft was given to me by Tilton on the 5th of the same month. I insert here the following memorandum of the facts above stated, made at the time, giving the hour when it was made.

Brooklyn, Dec. 26, 1870.—Theodore Tilton informed me to-day that he had sent a note to Mr. Beecher, of which Mr. Bowen was the bearer, demanding that he (Beecher) should retire from his pulpit and quit the city of Brooklyn. The letter was an open one. H. C. Bowen knew the contents of it, and said that he (Bowen) would sustain Tilton in this demand.

In a day or two after that, Tilton called on me at my house, and said that he had sent word to Bowen that he was going to call on Beecher. Within half an hour, or shortly after that, Bowen came up into the office in great anger, and told him if he should say to Beecher what he, Bowen, had told him concerning "his (Beecher's) adulteries," he would dismiss him from the Independent and the Union. Tilton told him that he had never been influenced by threats, and he would not be in the present case, and subsequently received Bowen's letter of dismissal. What those charges were, and an account of the interview, appear in a letter addressed to Bowen by Tilton, bearing date 1st of January, 1874. This letter has been often published, and opens by an allusion to the suddenness of Bowen's breaking Tilton's two contracts, one with the Independent, the other with the Brooklyn Union.

On Friday evening, the 30th of December, being the night of the Plymouth Church prayer meeting, Tilton came to me, and said in substance, that by his wife's request, he had determined to see Beecher, in order to show to him the confession of his wife of the intercourse between them, which he (Tilton) had never up to that time mentioned to him (Beecher,) and the fact of confession, of which his wife had told him that she had never told Beecher, although her confession had been made in the July previous, in writing, which writing he (Tilton) had afterward destroyed; but his wife, fearing that if Bowen's accusations against Beecher were made public, the whole matter would be known and her own conduct with Beecher would become exposed, had renewed her confession in her own handwriting, which he handed to me to read, which was my first knowledge of its existence. Tilton did not tell me how his wife came to make the confession in July, nor did I at that time or ever after ask. Indeed, I may state here once for all, that I refrained from asking confessions of acts from all parties, farther than they chose to make them voluntarily for the purpose for which I was acting. Tilton wanted me to go down and ask Beecher to come up and see him at my house, which I did. I said to Beecher, "Mr. Tilton wants you to come and see him at my house, immediately." He asked, "What for?" I replied, "He wants to make some statement to you in reference to your relations with his family." He then called to some one in the back room to go down and say that he should not be at prayer meeting, and we went out together. It was storming at the time, when he remarked, "There is an appropriateness in this storm," and asked me, "What can I do? what can I do?" I said, "Mr. Beecher, I am not a Christian, but if you wish I will show you how well a heathen can serve you." We then went to my house, and I showed him into the chamber over the parlor, where Mr. Tilton was, and left them together. In about an hour Mr. Beecher came down and asked me if I had seen the confession of Elizabeth. I said I had. He said, "This will kill me," and asked me to walk with him. I did so, and we walked to Mr. Tilton's house together, and he went in. On the way he said, "This is a terrible catastrophe. It comes on me as if struck by lightning." He went into Tilton's house, and I returned home. Within an hour he returned to my house, and we left my house again together and I walked with him to his house. Tilton remained at my house, while Beecher was absent at Tilton's house, and when he returned there was no conversation between them. When we arrived at Beecher's house, he wanted me to stand by him in this emergency and procure a reconciliation, if possible. I told him I would, because the interests of women, children and families were involved, if for no other reason. That ended the interview of that night. During this evening, nothing was said by Beecher nor did he inform me that he had obtained from her any recantation of the confession, which I afterwards learned he had done. I returned to my house and had some conversation with Tilton, in which he told me that he had related to Beecher the details of the confession of his wife's adulteries, and the remark which Beecher made was "That is all a dream, Theodore," and that was all the answer Beecher made to him. I then advised Tilton, that, for the sake of his wife and family and for the sake of Beecher's family, the matter should be kept quiet and hushed up.

The next morning, as I was leaving home for business, Tilton came to my house and with great anger said that Beecher had done a mean act, that he had gone from that interview of last night to his house and procured from Elizabeth a recantation and retraction of her confession. He said that for that act he would smite him, that there could be no peace. He said: "Now you see that what I have told you of the meanness of that man is evident." Tilton said that at the interview last night Beecher had asked his permission to go and see Elizabeth, and he told him he might go, which statement was confirmed by Beecher himself, and Beecher left him for that purpose. I said to Tilton, "Now don't get angry. Let us see if it cannot be arranged. I will go down and try and get that retraction from him." I was then going to my business, so that I was unable to go that morning, but went that evening and saw Beecher and told him that I thought he had been doing a mean and treacherous act. Treacherous, first, towards me, from whom he wanted help, in that he did not tell me on our way to his house last night, what he had procured from Mrs. Tilton, and that he could not expect my friendship in this matter, unless he acted truthfully and honestly towards me. I further said: "Mr. Beecher you have had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton. You have done great injury to Mr. Tilton otherwise. Now, when you are confronted with it, you ask permission from the man to again visit his house, and you get from that woman who has confessed that you have ruined her, a recantation and retraction of the truth for your mere personal safety. That won't save you." At that interview he admitted with grief and sorrow the fact of his sexual relations with Mrs. Tilton, expressed some indignation that she had not told him that she had told her husband, and that in consequence of being in ignorance of the fact, he had been walking upon a volcano, referring to what he had done in connection with Bowen and with reference to Tilton's family. He said he had sympathized with Bowen and taken sides with him, as against Tilton, in consequence of the stories which were in circulation in regard to him, especially of one specific case, where he had been informed that Tilton had had improper relations with a woman, whom he named, and a letter to whom, from his wife, (which will make a part of this statement,) and had so stated to Bowen. And he told me that he would write to Bowen and withdraw those charges, and gave me the rough draft of a letter, which he wrote and sent to Bowen.

Mr. Beecher told me that Mrs. Beecher and himself, without knowing of the confession of Mrs. Tilton to her husband, had been expressing great sympathy towards Mrs. Tilton and taking an active interest with her against her husband. I said: "Mr. Beecher, I want that recantation. I have come for it." "Well," said he, "what shall I do without it?" I replied: "I don't know. I can tell you what will happen with it." He asked, "What will you do if I give it to you?" I answered I will keep it as I have kept the confession. If you act honorably, I will protect it with my life, as I would protect the other with my life. Mr. Tilton asked for that confession this morning. I said 'I will never give it to you—you shall not have it from my hands, until I have exhausted every effort for peace.'" Mr. Beecher gave me back the paper. When I went home with the recantation, I found Tilton there and showed it to him. He expressed surprise and gratification that I should have been able to get it. Then I showed him how very foolish it would have been to have proceeded angrily against Mr. Beecher in the morning. I made another appeal for peace, saying that notwithstanding the great difficulties which appeared in the way, if they were properly dealt with they would be beaten out of the way. He expressed his willingness and desire for peace. When I saw Beecher, I made an agreement, at his request, to go and see him

On Sunday, January 1st, I went to his house in accordance with the engagement. He took me into his study, and then told me again of his great surprise that Elizabeth should have made the confession of his criminal commerce with her to her husband without letting him know anything about it, making his destruction at any moment possible, and without warning to him. He expressed his great grief at this wrong, which he had done as a minister and friend, and at his request I took pen and paper, and he dictated to me the paper now only known as "the apology," and all of which is in my hand writing except the words, "I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence," and the signature, which latter are in Beecher's.

This was intrusted to me in confidence to be shown only to Tilton, which I did. It has reference to no other fact or act than the confession of social intercourse between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, which he at that interview confessed. He also at other interviews subsequently held between us in relation to this unfortunate affair, unqualifiedly confessed that he had been guilty of adultry with Mrs. Tilton, and always in a spirit of grief and sorrow at the enormity of the crime he had committed against Mr. Tilton's family. At such times, he would speak with much feeling of the relations he had sustained towards them as pastor, spiritual adviser and trusted friend. His self-condemnation of the ruin he had wrought under such circumstances, was full and complete, and at times he was so bowed down in consequence of the wrong he had done, that he threatened to put an end to his life

He also gave to me the letter, the first draft of which is above given. In reference to this, he said that when Bowen had given it to him, he had told Bowen that Tilton must be crazy to write such a letter as that, that he did not understand it and that Bowen had said to him, "I will be your friend in this matter." He then made the statement which Tilton had made to me at my house, of the charge that Bowen had made to him (Tilton.) He said that Bowen had been very treacherous towards Tilton as well as towards himself, because he (Beecher) had had a reconciliation with Bowen, of which he told me the terms, and that Bowen had never in his (Beecher's) presence spoken of or referred to any allegation of crime or wrong doing on his part, with any woman whatever. He gave me the general terms, which show the terms of the reconciliation. The first is in the handwriting of Bowen, containing five items, which Beecher assurred me were the terms which Bowen claimed should be the basis of reconciliation. It is as follows:

First—Report and publish sermons and lecture-room talks.

Second—New edition of Plymouth Collection and Freeland's interest.

Third—Explanation to the Church.

Fourth—Write me a letter.

Fifth—Retract in every quarter what has been said to my injury.

In my enthusiasm, I hoped well and much of one who has proved utterly unprincipled, and I shall never again notice his stories. I now utterly repudiate his statements concerning me and mine.

In that interview, Beecher was very earnest in his expressions of regret at what had been done against Tilton, in relation to his business connection with Bowen, and besought me to do everything I could to save him from the destruction which would come upon him if the story of his (Beecher's) intercourse with Mrs. Tilton should be divulged. In compliance with the directions of Beecher on January 1st, 1871, I took the paper which he had dictated to me for Tilton, detailing to him Beecher's expressions of regret and sorrow, spoke to him of his agony of mind, and again appealed to him to have the whole matter kept quiet, if for no other reason, for the sake of the children. To this Tilton assented.

I found him writing the letter to Bowen of that date, which I have before produced. He told me, also, of the contracts he had with Bowen, and gave me authorization to settle his affairs with Bowen.

TILTON TO BOWEN.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2d, 1874.

H. C. BOWEN—SIR: I hereby authorize Mr. Francis D. Moulton to act in my behalf in full settlement with you of all my accounts growing out of my contract for services to the Independent and the Brooklyn Daily Union.

(Signed.) THEO. TILTON.

Acting in the interest of Beecher, I told Tilton that his controversy with Bowen, if possible, should be peacefully settled, lest it might re-open the other matter, relating to Beecher's conduct in Tilton's family, and the charge made by Bowen against Beecher. To this Tilton assented.

[The correspondence between Moulton and Bowen in relation to the contracts of the latter with Tilton, and their conferences, are here given.—Associated Press Agent, New York.]

At one conference Moulton states the following language: "I then said to Bowen that I thought he was a very treacherous man, and for this reason, that I knew he had had a reconciliation with Beecher, or rather I was informed of it, which was perfected in the house of Howard, and that within 48 hours from that time he had avowed to Mr. Howard that he could, if he chose, drive Beecher out of town. I told him further that I was also informed of it that prior to that reconciliation he had made no charge against Beecher's character to Beecher, but only behind his back, and I said, "Mr. Bowen, I have the points of the settlement between you and Beecher in your own handwriting, and there is no reference to any charge of crime of any kind against Beecher." Mr. Bowen made no denial of these accusations of mine, but seemed, on the contrary, abashed and dejected, and in reply to my question, "What do you say to these charges which you have made against Beecher?" he declined to say anything about this, but repeated the question, "What can I do?" I answered, "I am not your adviser. I cannot dictate to you what course you should pursue, but you have done a great injustice to Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, and you ought to take the earliest means of repairing the injury. I should think it would be but justice for you to restore Tilton to the Independent, but don't believe he would go back if you should offer it to him." His reply was, "How can I do that now?" I told him I didn't know; he must find a way to settle his own difficulties. He again expressed his willingness to arbitrate the question of money between himself and Tilton growing out of the contract. I told him that I would not arbitrate that question of money between himself and Tilton, growing out of the contract, I told him that I would not arbitrate; that a plain provision of the contract provided that he should pay what I demanded and he must fulfil it. Mr. Bowen rose to leave and said before leaving that whenever I wanted to see him, he would be happy to come to my house and confer on the subject, and he did on several subsequent occasions visit me at my house, whenever I sent for him to consult on this matter. The means I have of giving so accurately the conversation between myself and Bowen, as well as the conversation had with Tilton and Oliver Johnson are that prior to my meeting with Bowen, as I told him, I had an interview with Oliver Johnson in the presence of Tilton, when the whole matter was discussed, and a memorandum of Oliver Johnson's statement, in which he gave his recollection of the interview of December 26, when Tilton and Johnson were present, was taken down by Tilton in short-hand in my presence and copied out at the time in Johnson's presence, which memorandum has been in my possession ever since, and from which I read each statement one after the other to Mr. Bowen:

OLIVER JOHNSON'S STATEMENT AS TO THE INTERVIEW OF DEC. 26TH.

Willow street, No. 90—Mr. Bowen voluntarily pledged his word to Mr. Johnson that he, H. C. B., will take no further measures in regard to Mr. Tilton without consultation with Mr. Johnson. Mr. Bowen had likewise said substantially the same thing as that to Mr. Johnson previously during private conversation between those two persons. There was no obligatory confidence imposed on any of the parties concerning anything said at this interview, save an especial pledge mutually given that nothing should be said concerning Mr. Beecher's demonstration towards Mrs. Tilton. Mr. O. J. says that Mr. Bowen's statements in regard to H. W. B. were not intimations of H. W. B.'s adulteries, but plain and straightforward charges of the same. H. C. B. stated that he knew four or five cases of Mr. B.'s adulterous intercourse with women. O. J. says that H. C. B at this interview plainly declared that H. W. B. had confessed his guilt to H. C. B. H C. B.: "I cannot stand it any longer. You and I owe a duty to society in this matter. That man ought not to stay another week in his pulpit. It is not safe for our families to have him in this city." The allusion to the widow was made by T. T. and H. C. B. said he had a note that her husband's death was caused by his knowledge of her intimacy with H. W. B. I have no doubt about it whatever.

To make an end of the statement as to the controversy between Tilton and Bowen, I further state that various negotiations were had between Bowen and myself, which resulted finally in an arbitration, in which H. B. Claflin, Charles Storrs and James Freeland were referees; that there was a very considerable delay, consequent from my own absence south in the early spring on account of sickness, Mr. Bowen's absence during the summer, and Mr. Tilton's absence during the fall and winter on his lecturing tour, so that the arbitration did not terminate until the 23d of April, 1872. This arbitration was determined upon by me and my determination given to Mr. Claflin in the following note:

Tilton and Bowen and myself appeared before the arbitration and all made statements. After a full hearing, nothing having been submitted to the arbitrators except the business differences of Tilton and Bowen, the arbitrators made the award that Bowen should pay Tilton $7,000, for which Bowen drew his check upon the spot and the contracts were given up to him.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

After the above settlement, a paper which has since been called the tripartite agreement, was signed by Bowen and Tilton, Beecher signing it subsequently. The inducing cause to this arbitration was the fact that Tilton had commenced a suit against Bowen, and prepared an article for the Golden Age, in which he embodied his letter to Bowen, and a statement of the circumstances. He submitted that article to me, and I begged him to withhold it from publication. I also brought Beecher and Tilton together, and Beecher added his entreaties to mine. To prevent its publication and to close the suit, which might work injury to Beecher and others, I agreed to submit Tilton's claim to the arbitration to which I had been invited before by Bowen, and which I had refused, as before stated. In this interview with Beecher Tilton and myself, I said: "Perhaps we can settle the whole matter if we can see Mr. Claflin, for he knows Bowen well, and understands the importance of all the interests." Beecher said he would send Claflin to me, and I might confer with him upon the matter. At the conclusion of the arbitration, the parties signed the "Tripartite Covenant," which was drawn up as I understand by Samuel Wilkeson. It was first signed by Bowen in the form in which it was first drawn. In it the parties agreed to say nothing of any wrong done or offense committed by Beecher, and fully exonerated him therefrom. After Bowen had signed it, it was handed to Tilton to sign and he refused. He was willing to sign an agreement never to repeat again the charges of Bowen, saying that, if for no other reason if the matter should thereafter ever come to light, it would appear that there had been something between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and it might be used as evidence to the injury of himself and family, as well as of Beecher, and therefore, it was not for the interest of either Tilton or Beecher to sign it in the form first proposed. No copy of the Tripartite Covenant was confided to me. Appended to this covenant, and made a part of it, was a copy of the proof-sheet of the article for the Golden Age, so that it might be known exactly to what scandal it referred. How that Tripartite Covenant came to be published, I know not. As a part of that settlement it was arranged that Tilton should write a letter to Bowen to be published in The Independent, with certain comments to be made by Bowen. After the Tripartite Covenant was signed, it came to the knowledge of Beecher, as he informed me, that Bowen was still spreading scandals about him, at which he was angered, and he proposed to write Bowen a letter, stating the points that had been settled in their reconciliation and agreement, and the reason why Mr Bowen's mouth should be closed in regard to such slanders. I find among my papers a pencil-and ink memorandum of statements intended to be embodied in that letter, which was submitted to my judgment by Beecher in his hand-writing, and reads as follows:

BEECHER'S STATEMENT OF BOWEN'S SETTLEMENT.

First—That he allowed himself to listen to unfounded rumors.

Second—That he never brought them either to me nor in any proper manner to the Church; that he only whispered them, and even that only when he had a business end in view.

Third—That he did not himself believe that anything had occurred which unfitted me for the utmost trust, shown by continuing for 12 to 15 years a conspicuous attendant of Plymouth Church; by contracts with me as editor of the Independent; by continued publications of my sermons, &c., making the privilege of doing so even as late as the interview at Freeland's one of the points of settlement; by the settlement of all difficulties at Freeland's and a reconciliation which was to lead us to work together, in which there was not a single hint of any personal immorality, that every item was business.

As a result of such agreement—

First—I was to resume my old familiarity at his house.

Second—To write him a letter that he could give his family to show that I had restored confidence.

Third—To endeavor to remove from him the coldness and frowns of the parish, as one who had injured me.

Fourth—A card to be published, and which was published, giving him the right to put in the Independent sermons and Lecture-room talks, &c.

Fifth—I was to be invited to Woodstock, and be his guest, as I was at Grant's reception.

Of the settlement by a Committee, whose record is with Claflin, I have nothing to say. I did not see Mr. B. during the whole process, nor do I remember to have spoken with him since.

Now the force of the statement that he did not himself believe that I had done anything immoral, which should affect my standing as a man, a citizen and a minister, illustrated by the foregoing facts, is demonstrated by his conduct when he did believe that Theodore Tilton had committed immoralities, his dispossession from the Independent, his ignominious expulsion from the Brooklyn Union, his refusal to pay him the salary and the forfeit of contracts.

As a part of this transaction, Beecher sent me the following note:

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

MONDAY.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I called last evening, as agreed, but you had stepped out. On the way to church last evening I met Claflin. He says B. denies any such treacherous whisperings, and is in a right state. I mentioned my proposed letter. He liked the idea. I read him the draft of it in the lecture room. He drew back and said, "Better not send it." I asked him if B. had ever made him a statement of the very bottom facts; if there were any charges I did not know. He evaded, and intimated that it would hardly be right in telling me. I think he would be right in telling you. He ought to. I have not sent any note, and have destroyed that prepared. The real point to avoid is an appeal to the Church and then a Council. It would be a conflagration, and give every possible chance for parties, for hidings and evasions, and increase an hundred fold this scandal, without healing anything. I shall see you as soon as I return. Meantime, I confide everything to your wisdom, as I always have, and with such success hitherto that I have full trust for the future. Don't fail to see C. and have a full and confidential talk.

Yours ever.

From the time of the Tripartite Covenant, nothing occurred to disturb the relations between Beecher, Tilton and Bowen, or either of them, so far as I know, until the publications in Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly of an elaborate story concerning the social relations between Beecher, Tilton, and Mrs. Tilton

After that publication it again came to the knowledge of Beecher that Bowen was making declarations derogatory to his character. This was followed by the publication of the Tripartite Covenant, which Beecher informed me was done by Samuel Wilkeson, and also that Beecher was not a party to its publication, nor knew anything about it. There afterwards appeared an account of an interview between Bowen, H. B. Claflin, and Mrs. Woodhull, published in the Brooklyn Eagle, in which an attempt was made to obtain from her any letters, which she might have, showing that Beecher was guilty of criminal conduct, which attempt failed. Whereupon, Beecher addressed me the following note:

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

I need to see you this evening any time till half-past ten. Can you make an appointment? Will you call at 124, or shall I? At what hour? I send Claflin's letter; keep it. Answer by telegraph. H. W. B. I shall take tea at Howard's, 74 Hicks, and should you call, let it be there, or I will go to your rooms. I want to show you a prepared card.

I also produce a letter of Claflin to Beecher of June 28, 1873, which was enclosed with the above.

CLAFLIN TO BEECHER.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1873.

MY DEAR MR. BEECHER:—I have yours. It was distinctly understood that the call on Woodhull was entirely private and not to be reported. I told Bowen that Woodhull had no letters from you of the least consequence to him or anybody else, and he was (entirely) satisfied after an interview that I was entirely right. I went there at Bowen's earnest solicitations, knowing that it could not harm you and might satisfy him, as I think it did. It was in bad faith to publish the meeting. All present, must have been disgusted at the utter lack of what Woodhull professed to have, but could not produce.

Truly your friend,
H. B. CLAFLIN.

P. S.—Wish you would call and see me, if you pass the store. I am always in at about 11 A. M.

Mr. Beecher, when we met in pursuance of this note, produced to me the memorandum of a card, which he proposed to publish in the Eagle, and which he submitted to my judgment, and gave leave to alter the same as I thought fit for that paper:

BEECHER'S PROPOSED CARD.

BROOKLYN, June, 1873.

I have seen in the morning papers that application has been made to Mrs. Victoria Woodhull for certain letters of mine, supposed to contain information respecting certain infamous stories against me. She has two business letters. One declining an invitation to a suffrage meeting, and the other declining to give her assistance solicited. These and all the letters of mine in the hands of any other persons, they have my cordial consent to publish. I will only add in this connection, that the stories and rumors which have for a time been circulated about me, are grossly untrue, and I stamp them in general and particular as utterly false.

I saw the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle at his office, and after consultation with him, the card was published as follows:

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

SIR:—In a long and active life in Brooklyn, it has rarely happened the Eagle and myself have been in accord on questions of common concern to our fellow citizens. I am for this reason compelled to acknowledge the unsolicited confidence and regard, of which the columns of the Eagle of late bear testimony. I have just returned to the city to learn that application has been made to Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, for letters of mine, supposed to contain information respecting certain infamous stories against me. I have no objection to have the Eagle state in any way it deems fit, that Mrs. Woodhull, or any other person or persons who may have letters of mine in their possession have my cordial consent to publish them

In this connection and at this time I will only add that the stories and rumors which have for some time past been circulated about me are untrue, and I stamp them in general and in particular as utterly untrue.

Respectfully, HENRY WARD BEECHER.

I would have submitted this card to Mr. Beecher before publication, but he was absent. For obvious reasons I held myself excepted from this call for publication, as was well understood by Beecher. I know nothing further of the relations of Bowen and Beecher in this connection, which is of importance to this inquiry.

MRS. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER'S ACTIONS.

Another curious complication of the relations of the parties arose from the publication by Mrs. Woodhull of the story in her journal. It is a matter of public notoriety that Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the sister of Beecher, had espoused the cause of Mrs. Woodhull on the question of Woman Suffrage, and had been accused still further of adopting her social tenets. Beecher's relations to Mrs. Tilton had been communicated to her. This had been made a subject of communication to her brother, and after the publication by Mrs. Woodhull, Mrs. Hooker addressed the following note to her brother, which contains so full and clear an exposition of all the facts and circumstances, that I need not add a word of explanation. I produce Mrs. Hooker's letter to be reprinted under date of November 1, 1872.

MRS. HOOKER TO BEECHER.

HARTFORD, March 1, 1872.

DEAR BROTHER—In reply to your words, "If you still believe in that woman," &c., let me say that from her personally I have never heard a word on this subject, and when, nearly a year ago, I heard that, when here in this city, she said she had expected you to introduce her at Steinway, I wrote her a most indignant and rebuking letter, to which she replied in a manner that astounded me by its calm assertion that she considered you as true a friend to her as I myself. I enclosed this letter to Mr. Tilton, asking him to show it to you, if he thought best and to write me what it all meant. He never replied nor returned the letter to me, as I requested; but I have a copy of it at your service.

In the month of February after that, on returning from Washington, I went to Mrs. Stanton's to spend Sunday. At Jersey City I met Mrs. W., who had come over in the same train with me it seemed and who urged me in a hasty way to bring Mrs. Stanton over on Monday for a suffrage consultation as to the Spring Convention. Remembering her assertion of the friendship between you and of her meeting you occasionally at Mr. Moulton's house (I think this is the name), I thought I would put this to a test and replied that if I could be sure of seeing you at the same time I would come. She promised to see me, if possible, and I fully meant to keep my appointment. But, on Sunday, I remembered an appointment at New Haven, which I should miss if I stopped in New York, and so I posted by dropping her a letter by the way. Curiously enough, sister Catharine, who was staying at your house at this time, said to me here casually, the latter part of that same week: "Belle, Henry went over to New York to see you last Monday, but could not find you." Of course my inference was that Mrs. W. either had power over you or you were secretly friends. During that Sunday, Mrs. Stanton told me precisely what Mr. Tilton had said to her when in the rage of discovery he fled to the house of Mrs. ——, and before them both narrated the story of his own infidelities, as confessed to his wife, and of hers, as confessed to him She added that not long after, she went to Mr. Moulton's, and met you coming down the front steps, and on entering met Tilton and Moulton, who said, "We have just had Plymouth Church at our feet, and here is his confession," showing a manuscript. She added Mrs. Tilton had made similar statements to Miss Anthony, and I have since received from Miss A. a copy of this, although she refuses to give me the particulars, being bound in confidence, as she thinks. From that day to this I have carried a heavy load, you may be sure. I could not share it with my husband, because he was already overburdened and alarmingly affected brainwise; but I resolved that, if he went abroad, as he probably would, I would not go with him, leaving you alone, as it were, to bear whatever might come of the revelations. I withstood the entreaties of my husband to the last and sent Mary in my stead, and at the last moment I confided to her all that I knew and felt and feared, that she might be prepared to sustain her father should trial overtake them. By reading the accompanying letters from them, you will perceive that from outside evidence alone, he had come to the conclusions which I had reached only through the most reliable testimony that could well be furnished in any case, and against every predisposition of my own soul. Fearing that they would hasten home to me, and thus lose all the benefit of the journey, for owing to this and other anxieties of business, John had grown worse rather than better up to that time, though the air of the high Alps was beginning to promise sleep and restoration. I telegraphed by cable, "No trouble here; go to Italy," and by recent letters I am rejoiced to hear from them in Milan, in comfortable health and spirits. From the day these letters came, the matter has not been out of my thoughts an hour. It seems to me an unceasing prayer has ascended that I might be guided with wisdom and truth. But what is truth? I am further from understanding this morning than ever. The tale as published is essentially the same as told to me. In fact, it is impossible but that Mr. Tilton is the authority for it, since I recognize a verisimilitude, and, as I understand it, Mrs. Tilton was the sole revealer.

The only reply I made to Mrs. Stanton was that if true, you had a philosophy of the relation of the sexes too far ahead of the times, that you dare not announce it, though you professed to live by it; that this was in my judgment wrong, and God would bring all secret things to light in his own time and fashion, and I could only wait. I added, that I had come to see that human laws were an impertinence, but could go no further, though I could see glimpses of a possible new science of life that at present was revolting to my feelings and my judgment; that I should keep myself open to conviction, however, and should converse with men, and especially women on the whole subject, and as fast as I know the truth I should stand by it, with no attempt at concealment.

I think that Dr. Channing probably agrees with you in theory, but he had the courage to announce his convictions before acting upon them. He refused intercourse with an uncongenial wife for a long time, and then left her and married a woman whom he still loves, leaving a daring daughter with

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

THE DISTRICT.

We are in receipt of very encouraging intelligence from all parts of this Congressional District. The Republicans are pleased with their candidate for Congress, and the Democrats regard the nomination of FRANK HURD as equivalent to an acknowledgment that they have no hope of defeating PRATT. Where organizations do not exist, they will speedily be perfected and the Republicans hope to secure a full vote, and are confident that a large majority will reward their efforts. The activity of the old rebel spirit at the South is stirring up loyal sentiment, and no rebel sympathizer need expect the endorsement of the people of the Sixth District.

THE OLD DOUGH-FACE SPIRIT.

Prior to the war, the Democratic party were constantly warning the people of the North against insisting upon their proposition that slavery should not be further extended. Their great fear was offense to the South. Everything must be sacrificed to keep the South in good humor. Whenever JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS & Co. would snap their fingers, Northern Democrats would jump up and bark at all persons who were pronounced opponents of slavery extension. At the South, free discussion was entirely prohibited, the mails were not permitted to carry papers or documents which favored the restriction of slavery to its then existing limits, and Northern men, unless labeled "Democrat," could not even travel through the South. Northern Democrats endorsed this spirit of proscription and intimidation, declaring that the people of the North—the friends of freedom and opposers of human slavery—were responsible for the outrageous conduct of Southern Democrats. We supposed the war knocked that truckling, dough-faced spirit out of Northern Democrats, but such was not the case. The leaders of the party at the North are to-day just as much the tools of Southern rebels as they were before the war. Yesterday we quoted from a Southern paper which endorsed the massacre of negroes as a necessary means for the intimidation of the negroes to such an extent that the rebels may be able to carry the elections, and now comes the Democratic organ of this city, declaring that the Republicans, and not the rebels, are responsible for the outrages perpetrated upon the negroes at the South by the White League, just as they formerly charged outrages by the rebels in the Southern States upon the opponents of slavery extension. The *Democrat and Herald* says:

> The Democrats in both branches of Congress have steadily protested against the policy pursued towards the people of the South, and have warned the Radical leaders repeatedly that the state of things which the BLADE is now trying to hold Democrats responsible for, would certainly result from the course pursued. To arrest this state of things; to stop bloodshed; to restore peaceful relations between the races, and to remove the irritating causes of violence in the South, it is necessary to elect Democrats to Congress instead of returning the set that has brought the country into the dilemma described in the BLADE.

Here we have it. The outrages are confessed, because they cannot be denied; but the Republicans are responsible. We are told that the only way to remedy this is to elect Democrats to Congress. So we were told before the war—elect VALLANDIGHAMS to Congress and JEFF DAVIS and his crew will be satisfied. Now we are told that the only way to appease the wrath of Southern rebels and stop their slaughter and intimidation of negroes, is to elect FRANK HURD and men of his style to Congress. In other words, if the loyal people of the North will only surrender the Government into the hands of Southern rebels and their Northern allies, the rebels will make less disturbance. That is certainly a very modest proposition for a Northern Democratic journal to present as an inducement for the people to vote for its candidate for Congress.

We don't believe the mass of honest Democrats at the North want any more of the dough-face policy in dealing with Southern rebels. The former experience cost this country so much blood and treasure, that every one feels indignant at this renewal on the part of rebels of their efforts to dictate to Northern people; and every loyal sentiment must feel outraged when a Northern journal advises yielding to the rebels in order to secure peace. They advised the same thing before and during the war, and such advice at this day is an insult to the intelligence and patriotism of every loyal voter. If FRANK HURD must be voted for to please Southern rebels, he will get but few votes indeed in the Sixth Congressional District.

A GOOD MOVE

Mr. CHAS. PAINE, General Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, has just inaugurated a most commendable reform. He proposes to have all applicants for positions as engineers and conductors, subject to examination by competent committees, or boards, selected for that purpose. No doubt many of the accidents which occur on Railroads may be traced to the ignorance of either the engineer or conductor, or both. Where so many lives and so much property is placed in their charge, too much care cannot be observed in the selection of men for such responsible stations, and we are pleased to see this step taken by Superintendent PAINE.

> At the recent county elections in Tennessee the Democrats carried every county.—*Bryan Democrat.*

Just so. The White League is doing the business. The rebels in the Southern States are carrying the elections for the Democrats, just as they carried the vote to secede. We are only surprised to find Northern Democrats endorsing the proclaimed intimidation policy adopted by the League and boasting of its victories as Democratic triumphs. That is just what they are, but we supposed Northern Democrats would be slow to confess it.

☞ The *Democrat and Herald* announces that the Democrats of this Congressional district do not believe that Congress has any authority over railroads running through different States—that each State must regulate its own portion of the road in its own way. That doctrine may suit the Grangers, but we rather think not.

IMPORTANT LEGAL QUESTION.

A leading member of the Bar of this City, makes this inquiry: "If a majority of the electors of this State have voted for license, is it not a part of the organic law? The new Constitution is waste paper. The old Constitution provides the means by which it is to be amended, and the question must be determined by its provisions. Can a convention submit a separate amendment to the people, and say, 'You can have it only on condition that you ratify the whole of our work?' Who shall govern, the convention or the people?" This raises an important question, one which has not received much thought, since it has generally been assumed that the defeat of the proposed amended Constitution carried with it all the propositions which were separately submitted.

☞ A prominent Republican member of the Legislature stated in Columbus on Wednesday, that if it proves that license has a majority of Tuesday's vote, the Legislature will regard that fact as instructions to prepare and submit a separate license article to the people to be voted on at the October election in 1875. Why not acknowledge it as a part of the Constitution now and pass a license law at once?

☞ We see that the Secretary of the Constitutional Convention is still employed indexing the proceedings of that body at five dollars per day. That indexing business has become very elastic. Perhaps the virtuous editor of the Canton *Repository* can tell us how it is done?

☞ Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Chillicothe and Springfield voted for the Constitution, while Toledo, Zanesville, Steubenville, Newark, Hamilton, Sandusky, Norwalk, and nearly all the other cities of the State voted against it.

☞ Wood county gave 2,531 majority against the new constitution, and 29 majority for license.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The Vote of Lucas County by Wards and Precincts.

The official canvass of the vote of Lucas county was made yesterday, with the following result:

	For the Constitution	Against the Constitution	For minority Representation	Against minority Rep	For Railroad Aid	Against Railroad Aid	For License	Against License
Adams 1st	16	41	22	33	11	44	30	26
" 2d	19	15	10	17	9	22	22	12
Manhattan	56	29	14	70	51	33	35	51
Monclova	27	71	11	82	10	89	47	51
Oregon	40	44	40	41	3	79	45	38
Providence	34	63	17	70	31	60	72	29
Richfield	18	71	6	81	9	78	27	61
Spencer	16	56	13	56	1	70	31	58
Springfield	25	40	18	43	8	62	39	31
Swanton	35	9	22	14	9	34	17	26
Sylvania	56	73	38	86	19	89	45	88
Washing'n	42	61	13	79	32	66	53	45
Waterville	1	84	5	67	9	63	45	38
Waynesfield	5	30	3	31	1	35	22	13
Whit'house	2	102	4	69	0	74	44	59
Maumee—								
1st ward	29	88	27	72	22	97	69	58
2d "	11	79	4	85	5	86	57	37
3d "	15	23	12	23	2	53	27	12
Toledo—								
1 ward	107	116	75	127	79	132	139	81
2 "	188	68	115	122	93	145	175	82
3 "	212	128	154	155	175	157	255	104
4 "	182	136	93	209	72	139	268	68
5 "	99	339	87	293	57	372	280	156
6 "	14	183	10	180	55	137	109	87
7 "	91	79	70	84	86	80	106	69
8 "	53	145	34	117	44	133	115	79
Total	1398	2173	917	2316	892	2509	2178	1431
Maj		875		1399		1612	747	

Columbus

ELECTION RETURNS.

COLUMBUS, O., August 21.—Authentic unofficial returns from thirty-three counties, including Cuyahoga and Hamilton, give a net majority of 50,000 votes against the new Constitution. If the same proportion is maintained in the remaining fifty-five counties the result will be a negative vote exceeding the wildest prediction yet published. It is said that the reason these majorities are no larger is that they were regarded as sufficient for all practical purposes. Official returns from twelve counties have been received at the Secretary of State's office, and applications for a report of the official returns are already coming in by mail, as well as in person, by newsmongers, but the Secretary is not authorized to open any of the envelopes containing the returns until the eighty-eight counties have all reported. One result of Tuesday's election has been to leave the State the embarrassed possessor of a large quantity of preserved eloquence bequeathed to it by the late lamented Constitutional Convention. The Convention authorized the printing of its debates to the number of three thousand copies. They will make four volumes of from twelve to fifteen hundred pages each, that is twelve volumes in all, of which two thousand were to be printed in double law calf and ten thousand in cheaper style. The printing has progressed so far that only a portion of the final volume remains to be executed, and this is going through the State printer's hands at the rate of about eighty pages a week. Since the casualty of last Tuesday the question has arisen whether the binding of this mass should be proceeded with, especially as no specific appropriation for the purpose has been made by the Legislature. The binding of the first volume only of the debates has been completed, and the Supervisor of Printing at the suggestion of the Printing Commissioners has decided to suspend the further binding until the meeting of the Legislature, which will take place this year a month earlier than usual, it having adjourned to December in anticipation of a heavy winter's work to grow out of the adoption of the new Constitution.

Clippings from the Bryan Press

The platform of the Democratic Congressional Convention repudiates Senator Thurman in one clause, and endorses him in another. How is that for easy and accommodating virtue.

As between Mr. Pratt and Frank Hurd no Republican can for a moment hesitate. There is no comparison between the two men, either personally or politically. Then let us give Mr. Pratt a rousing majority in Williams county.

At a low estimate, Frank Hurd received 1,000 Liberal Republican votes in 1872. He was then beat by General Sherwood 1,065 votes. This year he will scarcely get a dozen Liberal Republican votes in the District. From this we deduct that Mr. Pratt will probably have about 2,000 majority.

The Republican Congressional Convention passed a resolution "that the Republicans of this Congressional District have been, and are, in favor of all moral reform." This caused the declaration in the Democratic Convention that their candidate was "no Puritan," that he "never interfered with people in their enjoyment," that he was "opposed to all sumptuary laws," etc. The logic of this we presume is that the Democracy want it understood that they are not in favor of moral reform, that they believe in free whisky and unrestrained lawlessness. If not, what does the language imply?

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.

An Alliance Between Several Railroads.

An important arrangement which has been under negotiation between the Toledo, Wabash & Western, the Atlantic & Great Western, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies for several months past, has at length been perfected, and will go into operation in a few days. It is in effect an alliance for business purposes between these roads for mutual benefit in the transfer of business, and to a certain extent is an offensive alliance against the Lake Shore Road.

By the terms of this agreement all the Wabash Railroad grain intended for through transportation on the Erie Road, or distribution from points along its line to the great grain-consuming regions of Central New York and Pennsylvania, will be taken from the Wabash Road in its own cars, by the Pennsylvania here Road, which will haul it to Mansfield, and there deliver it to the Atlantic & Great Western, which is now in the possession of the Erie. The advantages to the different roads concerned are that the Pennsylvania Roads gets a haul of 86 miles from here to Mansfield, and the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western get a haul of 269 miles to Buffalo, which formerly had to be given to the Lake Shore Railroad.

The Toledo, Wabash & Western has some important concessions made to it, in the way of business, and also obtains advantages, in the way of an increased haulage of Erie grain, which would otherwise be diverted from its line at other points. It is estimated that from 25 to 50 per cent. of the grain coming into this city by the Wabash Road finds it way to the Erie Road, either for transportation to the seaboard, or for distribution to the mining and manufacturing country fed by it and its connections. When the Erie came into possession of the Atlantic & Great Western, it attempted to have its Toledo grain delivered to it at Cleveland, but the Lake Shore refused to deliver the grain short of Buffalo, except upon the payment of local rates.

The relations between the Erie and the Pennsylvania Roads have generally been very friendly, and seem to be becoming more so. The Directory of each Company now contains several gentlemen who are largely interested in both Roads. TOM. SCOTT figures prominently in the management of the Erie and its allied lines, and the Hon. H. J. JEWETT, the President of the Erie, was formerly Vice President of the Pan-Handle Road. It is rumored that this arrangement between the Pennsylvania and the Erie Roads will soon be followed by another which will give the Erie a through route to Chicago, over the Atlantic & Great Western to Mansfield, and thence by the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago to Chicago.

The only thing which materially concerns Toledo in this new arrangement is that it will assist to relieve us from the annoyance of winter blockades of grain, such as have frequently occurred here before. It may also be esteemed an advantage in building up for us another great trunk line to the east.

These new combinations will also give us the benefit of a direct communication with the splendid coal mines at Wadsworth, which—at 142 miles distance—are the nearest supply accessible to us.

HARVEST HOME.

Sunday School Pic-nic at Whitehouse—Speeches by Various Parties, and a General Good Time—President Templeton.

EDITOR BLADE:—Thursday was a great day for Whitehouse. The first Harvest Home pic-nic ever held in these parts was held here then. The farmers, with their wives and children, were on hand for a pleasant time, and it was a success in every particular. Speeches were made by Hon. R. C. Thompson and Revs. Foster and Rathestraw. It was unanimously considered among the Whitehousers that Mr. Thompson made the finest speech that has ever been made on such, or similar, an occasion in their village. We were really proud of our Representative.

The music was furnished by the Waterville brass band, who discoursed excellent music. There are 17 pieces in the band. Under the leader, Mr. Williams, the band is a pride to the township of Waterville. The members are a very gentlemanly-appearing body of men.

'Squire Templeton, of Swanton, was President. He is also the President of the Fat Men's Convention. His broad, good-natured face was covered with smiles. He presided with dignity at the meeting, and made a speech to the audience. The Whitehouse fat men were ashamed of their size when the old gentleman came around. The boys do say that when Mr. Templeton came around their fat stock, such as Wales, Shepler, Rahestraw, Marston, Demuths, &c., disappeared. There was not the slightest discordance to mar the harmony of the occasion. Everyone seemed to try to make things as pleasant as possible.

WHITEHOUSE, Aug. 21. OBSERVER.

LAKE SHORE FREIGHT CARS.

What They Do in a Year.

The Cleveland *Herald* gives the following statistics as to the work done by the freight cars on the Lake Shore Road, during the year ending June 30, 1874:

Box cars—The general average for box cars for the year was 15,695 miles each car and an average of 43 miles per day, car D 1698 making the highest run for one month, which was 3,067 miles for December. The highest run for a year was car D 1522, which made 30,635 miles.

Stock cars—The general average for stock cars for the year was 32,180 miles each car and an average of 88 miles per day, car D 5574 making the highest run for one month, which was 5,560 miles for May. The highest run for a year was car D 5831, which made 40,773 miles.

Platform Cars—The general average for platform cars for the year was 7,685 miles each car, and an average of 21 miles per day, Car D 11349 making the highest run for one month, which was 1,482 miles for January. The highest run for a year was Car D 11439, which made 10,841 miles.

Coal Cars—The general average for coal cars for the year was 7,807 miles each car and an average of 21 miles per day, Car D 13460 making the highest run for one month, which was 1,553 miles for September. The highest run for a year was Car D 13260, which made 9,512 miles.

GUNNERS TO THE FRONT.

First Ohio Artillery—Excursion to Put-in-Bay.

The re-union of Battery H, First Ohio Light Artillery, which took place Wednesday was a very successful and enjoyable affair. About thirty-five members of the Battery participated, and with their wives and friends lies, made up a party of 150, which took the steamer *Waite* for the Islands. Senator DORSEY, of Arkansas who was for a while Captain of the Battery, was expected but did not arrive.

The stay on the islands was employed in recuperating the inner man and strolling about. On the return trip on the steamer, a meeting was called of the batterymen present, of which Capt. G. W. NORTON was elected president, and W. R. CLARKE, Secretary.

Captain NORTON stated briefly the desirability of having a permanent, in which the meeting heartily acquiesced.

On motion of Mr. CORLETT, Lieut. PARMELEE was called upon to read a roll-call, which he had taken great pains to obtain, of all members who had ever been connected with the battery.

Lieutenants JAMES H. HARRIS and W. E. PARMELEE, Jr., and Sergeant JOHN E. WILCOX, were appointed a committee on Permanent Organization. After some consultation, the committee reported the following as officers for the ensuing year:

President—Capt. G. W. NORTON.

Vice-President—WM. CORLETT.

Secretary and Treasurer—Lieut. WILLIAM E. PARMELEE, Jr.

A committee of five was appointed by the chair to perfect arrangements for the next reunion. This was made to consist of the following: J. L. PRAY, C. A. HALL, JOHN MERRELL, G. W. NORTON and O. C. WILSON.

After the regular business was concluded, calls were made for speeches, and Capt. NORTON, J. L. PRAY and Col. FASKINS addressed the "boys."

A number of the old-time songs were sung by S. DAVIS, A. STARIN, C. HALL, H. WOODWARD, and other sweet singers of the Battery.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That to the officers and managers of the *Chief Justice Waite* are due the warmest thanks of Battery H, 1st O. V. A. and their friends, for many favors, and for the courtesy and kindness received at their hand upon the occasion of their first annual reunion, and that they gladly bear testimony to the completeness of every arrangement for accommodation and pleasure aboard their elegant boat.

G. W. NORTON, President.
W. R. CLARKE, Secretary.

NEW I. O. O. F. LODGE INSTITUTED.—Wednesday night, at Milton Center, Wood county, Deuel Lodge No. 508, I. O. O. F., was instituted. The ceremonies were conducted by Grand Master A. C. DEUEL, of Urbana, assisted by Grand Secretary W. C. EARL, of this city.

—Facts for Housekeepers.

That DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, has been chemically analyzed and proven to be the PUREST, MOST ECONOMICAL, RELIABLE and best Baking Powder ever manufactured, to which thousands testify. Grocers keep it.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Williams County.

EDITOR BLADE:—The election passed off very quietly. License received 37 majority. The Constitution was beaten by 140 votes. Only about half the vote was polled.

The weather is very dry and crops are suffering for rain. Persons along the Railroad have to keep close watch of their fences to keep them from burning up.

A musical convention of singers is now in operation here.

The Union School commenced yesterday, and is well attended. C. P.

Edgerton, Aug. 19, 1874.

The Election in Williams County.

(Special dispatch to the BLADE.)

WEST UNITY, Aug. 20.

The returns from Brady township, Williams county, are as follows:

For New Constitution	78
Against	148
For Minority Representation	69
Against	130
For Railroad Aid	37
Against	178
For License	49
Against	176

Seneca County.

Special to the BLADE.

TIFFIN, August 19.

The official vote of Tuesday's election in Seneca county, is as follows:

Constitution—No	4227
" —Yes	688
Majority Against	3539
Minority Rep.—No	4279
" " —Yes	467
Majority Against	3812
Railroad Aid—No	4559
" " —Yes	286
Majority Against	4273
License—Yes	2903
" —No	2023
Majority Favor License	880

In the city the Constitution was defeated by 709 majority, and license carried by 194 majority.

Fulton County.

Special to the Blade.

WAUSEON, O., Aug. 20.

Fulton county majority against the new Constitution, 942; against license, 324.

Putnam County.

The Ottawa *Sentinel* says: The peach crop in this county is very fair, and the supply will be in excess of the home demand. Of apples there will not be enough to supply the home demand.

The hickory nut crop promises well in some localities.

Mr. Isaac P. Pennis, another pioneer citizen of this county, died at his residence in Kalida, on the 11th inst., at the advanced age of 73 years.

On last Thursday the barn of John Kappaugh, who resides in Palmer township, this county, was destroyed by fire and with it about twenty tons of hay. The fire was caused by one of his little boys, who was carrying fire past the barn, when some of the fire fell in a lot of trash near by and communicated with the barn.

Seneca County.

In the fire at Green Springs yesterday the First National Bank narrowly escaped being consumed. B. F. Casaler proposes to rebuild as soon as his losses are adjusted. The citizens are also assisting him by subscriptions. He saved nothing but his insurance.

The old suspension bridge at Tiffin will soon be a thing of the past. The Commissioners have determined to build one of iron in its place. It will be a large, fine one.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge is also finished, and is a good one.

The new Methodist Church is progressing finely, and will be a fine structure.

Tiffin is growing rapidly, and its enterprises are all flourishing.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have nearly finished the new warehouse at Attica, and grain shipments will soon commence. The town is improving rapidly, and business is good.

Huron County.

The German Catholics are erecting a large and fine church edifice at Monroeville.

The street improvements being made here prove a great convenience to the citizens, and also improves the appearance of the place very much.

How They Finally Got Married.

From the Providence Journal.

One long summer afternoon there came to Mr. Davidson's the most curious specimen of an old bachelor the world ever heard of. He was old, gray, wrinkled, and odd. He hated old women, especially old maids, and wasn't afraid to say so. He and Aunt Patty had it hot whenever chance drew them together; yet still he came, and it was noticed that Aunt Patty took unusual pains with her dress whenever he was expected.

One day the contest waged unusually strong, and Aunt Patty left in disgust and went out into the garden.

"That bear!" she muttered to herself, as she stooped to gather a flower which attracted her attention.

"What did you run for?" said a gruff voice behind her.

"To get rid of you."

"You didn't do it, did you?"

"No; you are worse than a burdock bur."

"You won't get rid of me, either."

"I wont, eh?"

"Only in one way."

"And that?"

"Marry me."

"What! us two fools get married! What would people say?"

"That's nothing to us. Come, say yes or no; I'm in a hurry."

"Well, no, then."

"Very well; good-bye, I shan't come again."

"Stop a bit—what a pucker you're in!"

"Yes or no!"

"I must consult—"

"All right; I thought you were of age Good-bye."

"Jabez Andrews, don't be a fool. Come back, I say. Why, I believe the critter has taken me for earnest. Jabez Andrews, I'll consider."

"I don't want any considering; I'm going. Becky Hastings is waiting for me. I thought I'd give you the first chance, Patty. All right; good-bye."

"Jabez! Ja'bez! That stuck up Becky Hastings shan't have him! Jabez, yes! Do you hear—Y-e-s!"

Squills Sees the Comet.

For some cause or the other too numerous to mention, Squills was late in going home the other night. Perhaps it was morning. On second thought it was morning. Squills had been sitting up with a sick friend, as usual, and the heat of the room or something hadn't agreed with him. His friend wanted him to stay all night, but Mrs. Squills had an objection to his staying all night. Mrs. Squills was not a jealous woman, but she had once been heard to remark darkly that she would like to catch Mr. Squills staying out all night. From that moment Squills had relinquished the idea. On this particular occasion Squills never felt so much like staying out all night on a door-step in all his life. The room had disagreed with him so much. But he struggled manfully with the effects of the room combined with the effort of sitting up with his sick friend, and he reached home at last.

Mrs. Squills was awake. Once upon a time Squills used to take off his shoes and go up softly in his stockings, but he had left off that base subterfuge years ago. Mrs. Squills was always awake. She was awake this night as usual, Squills knew it because she didn't snore.

"Is that you, Squills?"

That is the question she asks me, year in and year out, said Squills. Looking at me with the eye of a lynx from under the mosquito bar, and knowing enough of me to know my hide on a bush, if she should ever see it on a bush, she said mildly, "Is that you, Squills?" I tell you, said Squills, that kind of thing is wearing, but I responded cheerily:

"Yes, my dear; ocourse me."

"What time is it. Is it late?"

"Jus' struck twel' Missis Squills."

At which she immediately got out of her nest, walked deliberately to the mantle-shelf, looked at the clock, and then, turning round, said, in tones that would that would have given a chill to an iceberg:

"Mr. Squills, it just wants a quarter to three."

I said, "Let it want m'dear."

"Where have you been, Mr. Squills? sitting up with a sick friend?"

I knew the sick friend was too thin to hold water with that remarkable female, said Squills, and so I said:

Codger's comic, m'love."

"The codgers' what, Mr. Squills?"

"Codger's comic. Meters mo'won'ful 'n Judy. Fiery untamed tail ever s'long. Gran', s'blime, tooral magnifeent. Nevsawsuch thingamlife, giv mward 'nnonor."

I felt that the influence of the sick friend and the oppressive heat of that last bottle of soda-water was upon me," said Squills, and I also felt that Mrs. Squills' eye was upon me; indeed, I felt as if Mrs. Squills was all eyes, and that they were all beaming on me at one fell swoop, like a policeman's bull's-eye.

"Before I call in the children, Squills, to witness the beastly effect of Codger's comet on their father," said Mrs. Squills, 'you had better get into that bed."

And then what do you think she did? said Squills. But you'd never guess. No, sir; no earthly man could ever guess the depth of that woman's knowledge of human nature. She poured out a glass of ice water from the ice pitcher and then deliberately went out on the porch and threw the remainder out into the yard. Then she sat down by the window and sucked the water in the glass through a straw. I never felt so thirsty in my life, said Squills, and she knew it, and then to suck up that water through a straw. There was a majestic malignity in the act that couldn't possibly have originated with anybody but a woman.

I don't know how I went to sleep, said Squills, but I did, and when I woke up in the morning there was Mrs. Squills at the bedside with a cup of hot coffee.

"Take this, Squills; it's better than ice water for Codger's comic."

What could I say? said Squills. Just nothing. I was completely at her mercy, and that cup of coffee is going to cost me a new dress before I get through with that infernal comet, and I know it.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Photography at the Bottom of the Sea.

Dr. Neumayer has recently exhibited before the Berlin Geographical Society a photographic apparatus designed for the determination of the temperature and of the currents at great depths in the ocean.

The invention is composed of a copper box, hermetically sealed and furnished with an exterior appendix made like a rudder. In the interior is a mercury thermometer and a compass, each enclosed in a glass receptacle in which are admitted traces of nitrogen gas. A small electric battery commands the apparatus. When the latter is allowed to descend attached to a sounding line, the action of the current on its rudder causes it to assume a parallel direction, thus indicating the set of the flow by the relative position of compass, needle and rudder. The thermometer of course shows the surrounding temperature. In order to fix these indications, a piece of photographic paper is suitably disposed near the glass cases containing the instruments. Then at the proper time a current of electricity is established through the glass in the receptacles, causing an intense violet light, capable of acting chemically upon the paper for a sufficient length of time to allow of the photography thereon of the shadows of the compass needle and of the mercury column. Within three minutes, it is said, the operation is complete, when the apparatus is hoisted and the paper removed.—*Scientific American.*

"What brought you to prison, my colored friend?" said a Yankee to a nigger. "Two Constables, sah." "Yes; but I mean had intemperance anything to do with it?" "Yes, sah; dey was bof of'em drunk."

The Vote of Cities on the License Question.

We give below the vote of several cities on the questions of License and Constitution, the majorities only being given:

	CONSTITUTION. Yes.	CONSTITUTION. No.	LICENSE. Yes.	LICENSE. No.
Cincinnati	5,708	....	10,904	....
Cleveland	8,561	....	5,374	....
Dayton	368	....	1,448	....
Toledo	...	995	687	....
Columbus	400	....	675	....
Sandusky	...	97	761	....
Akron	342	....	459	....
Zanesville	...	609	700	....
Youngstown	...	36	....	138
Canton	250	....	184	....
Mansfield	...	186	24	....
Portsmouth	288	....	160	....
Springfield	670	....	149	....
Chillicothe	...	180	453	....
Wooster	...	122	10	....

TO PATRONS!

☞ All orders for Job Printing, Book Binding, Paper Boxes, or Stationers' Supplies, should be addressed to
BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY,
151 St. Clair Street.

☞ Letters concerning Subscriptions and Advertising for BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, or LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to
LOCKE & JONES, Prop.
Or THE BLADE, Toledo.

Northwestern Normal School,

FOSTORIA, SENECA CO., OHIO.

First Term, Fifth Year, Commences Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1874, and continues 10 weeks.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The Normal School heretofore conducted so successfully, at Republic, Seneca County, Ohio, has been REMOVED TO FOSTORIA, and, under the same management, will be permanently located at the latter place.

The Northeastern Ohio Normal School of Inland, Summit County, has been merged into the School at Fostoria, and its Associate Principal, G. F. Bucket, will be a Teacher in the Northwestern.

OUR PURPOSE—Is to make the Normal School a Permanent, Practical, Thorough and Progressive Institution for the masses, irrespective of partisan or sectarian proclivities, and to give to it our best energies and most assiduous attention.

WANTED.—The Name, Postoffice, County and State of every young lady or gentleman in Northern Ohio, Southern Michigan or Northern Indiana, who desires to take a Teachers' or Business Course, or complete a general course of study in a thorough, economical and speedy manner.

Send for catalogue and circulars.

J. FRAISE RICHARD, Principal,
Fostoria, Ohio.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

STEBBINS'
NEW MAP OF OHIO,
—AND A—
Sectional Map of Northwestern Ohio

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

We are prepared to furnish, post-paid, the above MAP and the WEEKLY BLADE, one year, for $3.00. MAP and LOCKE'S MAGAZINE, $2.50. MAP and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $2.25. The Map is pronounced by competent judges, the best ever issued of Ohio.

The importance of the additional Sectional Map of the Northwestern 16 Counties of Ohio, must recommend it particularly to the citizens of this portion of the State.

LOCKE & JONES.

ESTABLISHED 1849.
BROOKS & LEWIS,
110, 112 & 114 Superior St.,
(MARKET SPACE,)

Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for

Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.

☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Sisal Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

New Photograph Gallery.

NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

NOTICE

To the Residents of Adams, Manhattan, Oregon and Washington Townships.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio, held August 3d, 1874, a petition was received from the City Council of the City of Toledo, asking the Commissioners of Lucas County to enlarge Port Lawrence Township so that the same shall be identical with the limits of the City of Toledo as established by the recently completed proceedings of annexation.

An Act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed January 13th, 1873, requires that any change of territory, by annexation, which shall leave a township with less than twenty-two square miles of territory, shall be obviated by annexing such townships with less than the minimum amount to a contiguous township or townships, or the annexation to said township from contiguous townships, or the erection of a new township as will in the opinion of the Commissioners best promote justice and public convenience.

The matter of changing the township lines affected by annexation, will be considered by the Commissioners on Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., and they invite all who may be interested, to give them the benefit of their counsel.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio.
E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Toledo, August 14, 1874.

J. F. PRICE. A. MACKINTOSH. A. E. LANG.

PRICE, McINTOSH & LANG,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Office No. 4, King & Colburn's Block,

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have purchased the Abstract Books of J. W. White, County Recorder. The books are complete and accurate in every particular, and we are prepared to furnish upon moderate terms, legal opinions of, and abstracts of title to county and city lands.

161 & 163 Water St., Toledo, O. | 202 & 204 S. Meridian St. Indianapolis, Ind.

BOND & ALLERDICE
DEALERS IN
Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,
—AND—
Plastering Hair.

Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at *Highest Market Prices.*

School Furniture.

265 Summit St.

The Subscriber is Agent for
ANDREWS
Patent School Desks and Seats
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

School Officers are invited to call and examine Samples of Furniture and get prices of same

J. V. MONTGOMERY,
STOVES AND RANGES,
265 Summit Street, - - TOLEDO

FOR SALE!

A Farm of 182 acres, 130 acres in good state of cultivation, balance good timber, and well tile drained, two dwelling houses, and all necessary out-buildings, orcharding, etc.; five miles from corporation line of city—$18,000; part on time.

AUCHARD & HOLLOWAY,
No. 2 Anderson Block.

COUNTY DITCH NO. 93.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Lucas County have apportioned the cost of constructing County Ditch No. 93, and the expense of locating the same. The Ditch is to be 10 feet wide on top, 3 feet wide on the bottom, to be 3 feet deep at the road at west end of ditch, and to be dug with an even grade on bottom of Ditch, running out at a point 40 rods east of road, to zero. The cost of location to be paid into the County Treasury on or before September 1st, 1874, and the Ditch to be finished on or before September 1st, 1874.

The following schedule shows the No. of Ditch, Section, No. of Rods Apportioned to Each Landholder, &c., &c.:

No. of Ditch Section	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of Rods Apportioned	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Names of Land Owners	Lucas County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Description of Lands	County Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Range	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Town	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Section	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of Cubic Yards	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cost of Location	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cost of Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Commissioners will hear any objections to the above apportionment which may be offered, in writing, on Monday, August 3d, 1874.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, O.
E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Lucas county, Ohio,
Toledo, July 1st, 1874.

TRIUMPHANT
THE AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.

THE most Complete Sewing Machine in the world. The only SELF-TREADING SHUTTLE—there being no holes to thread either above or in the Shuttle. The American Machines have won for themselves unparalleled success. Everybody acknowledges their superior merits. Simple, Durable and Warranted. Try them before you purchase.

TOLEDO OFFICE—63 Madison St.
COMPANY'S OFFICE—1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. ☞ Agents wanted.

WAITE & WILLIAMS,
73 Madison Street, - - - TOLEDO, O.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
For Wrought Iron Pipe, Boiler Tubes, H. B. Smith & Co.'s Patent Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, Knowles' Steam Pumps and Halliday's Patent Wind-Mills.
Dealers in
Gas Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, and all kinds of Plumbers' Material. We make a specialty of Steam Heating Public and Private Buildings. Particular attention given to jobbing of all kinds.

THE
Beecher-Tilton Case

A PAMPHLET of 4 Pages, giving a History of it, by VICTORIA WOODHULL. For sale at
NEWTON'S NEWS DEPOTS,
No. 4 Bridge and 55 Monroe Sts., Toledo, O.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

TO HORSEMEN!

THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.
THE SPLENDID STALLION
Mansfield Golddust
Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at
OAK GROVE FARM,
(NEAR TOLEDO,)
In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio,
At $15 to Insure.
For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Mortan's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blans, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte he by Buirush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zilcadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough-bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness in 2:21. Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:27; and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first-class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

☞ Mares will be kept and well-cared for on Reasonable Terms, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owner.

H. M. LOCKE.
Post Office Address TOLEDO OHIO

MONTGOMERY'S
House-keeping Bazar.
265 SUMMIT ST.

An Unsurpassed Selection of COOK STOVES for Coal, &c., and FULLER & WARREN'S RANGES, TIN WARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS, CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WATER COOLERS AND FILTERS, BIRD CAGES, TOILET WARE, and the thousand other articles used in Housekeeping.

Everything of the Best and Prices Always Reasonable, at 265 Summit Street. City and Country Trade Solicited.

J. V. MONTGOMERY.

AGENTS WANTED.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Add's GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$475 A month to Agents. Address, C. M. Linington & Bro., New York or Chicago.

WANTED—To employ MEN EVERYWHERE. Address J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOK AGENTS Best Book & Best Terms. Send for Circulars of "Cyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing, or 25,000 Wants Supplied." The King of Receipt Books. 16 Color Chromo Free. Continental Pub. Co., Cincinnati or St. Louis.

WANTED—Book Agents for the "North west—Historical and Biographical," $12,000 worth of steel engravings. Sells at sight containing complete Pioneer History of Ohio Send for terms. C. B. TUTTLE & Co., 100 Madison street, Chicago.

OUR GRAND COMBINATION PROSPECTUS Represents sample pages and bindings of FIFTY most popular illustrated new books of every kind. Gives our Agents the inside track, and all are delighted with their quick sales. AGENTS WANTED, of either sex. Don't fail to send for particulars. VALLEY PUBLISHING COMPANY, 177 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

$20. We will give a Man, Boy, Woman or Girl, in every village in the United States,
A Chance to Make $20 in Two Days.
☞ Write—postal card will do—to
LOCKE & JONES Toledo, Ohio.

AGENTS! YOUMAN'S DICTIONARY OF EVERY DAY WANTS is the grandest book ever published. 20,000 RECEIPTS (bona fide number; beware of bogus imitations). Worth its weight in gold, saving money daily to every buyer. Indispensable to ALL CLASSES of people. Selling faster than any other three books combined. One Agent sold over 3,000 copies. Circular and extra liberal terms free. F. A. HUTCHINSON & CO., 175 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

LIVINGSTONE IS DEAD.

For 30 years millions have intently watched the perilous struggles and grand achievements of this world renowned Hero, and now eagerly desire the Complete Life History, which unfolds also the wealth and curiosities of a wild and wonderful country. It is now ready and selling beyond all expectation. AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE. Address, HUBBARD BROS., Philadelphia, Boston, or Cincinnati, O.

Farm, Garden and House.

Milk as a Diet and its Effects on the System.

There is a considerable difference of opinion on the subject of a milk diet. It is surrounded with a mass of whims, or prejudices and of mistaken ideas, which are based more on individual fancies than upon certain fact. To one a glass of milk imbibed, is believed to be a sure provocation of a billious attack, to another, a disordered stomach, to a third, drowsiness, and so on, through such a category of simple though disagreeable ailments that we look aghast at the farmer who drains cup after cup of the fresh, pure liquid, time and again during the day, and wonder at the resisting powers which his organization must possess. The truth, is, however, that milk is not unwholesome. On the contrary it contains good substantial bone, muscle, flesh and brain producing substances which, assimilating quickly, act rapidly in building up the body. Naturally, we assert, it is nourishing; that it does bring on certain troubles is nevertheless true, but the cause is in the individual stomach, not in the milk, provided, of course, the latter be fresh and sweet. The *Commercial Advertiser* of recent date had some excellent remarks on this subject, which are well worthy of repetition: "Milk diluted with one-third lime-water," it is said, "will not cause any one billiousness or head-ache, and, if taken regularly, will so strengthen the stomach as to banish these disorders. It may be taken with acid of some kind when it does not easily digest. The idea that milk must not be eaten with pickles is not an intelligent one, as milk curdles in the stomach nearly as soon as it is swallowed. When milk is constipating, as it is frequently found to be by persons who drink freely of it in the country in the summer time, a little salt sprinkled in each glassful will prevent the difficulty. When it has an opposite effect, a few drops of brandy in each goblet of milk will obviate its purgative effect. As milk is so essential to the health of our bodies, it is well to consider when to take it, and how. It is a mistake to drink milk between meals, or with food at the table. In the former case it will destroy the appetite; and in the latter it is never proper to drink anything. After finishing each meal a goblet of pure milk should be drank; and if any one wishes to grow fleshy, a pint taken before retiring at night will soon cover the scrawniest bones. In case of fever and summer complaint, milk is now given with excellent results. The idea that milk is 'feverish' has exploded, and it is now the physician's great reliance in bringing through-typhoid patients, or those in too low a state to be nourished by solid food."

Pepper Feeding.

I witnessed for the first time, at the late Crystal Palace bird show, the results of pepper feeding, and was greatly pleased, as well as surprised, at the wonderful improvement in the color of the numerous specimens so treated.

I look upon the treatment as perfectly fair and legitimate, and in no way deserving the term "trick," which I am sorry to say has been applied to it; such a term of reproach should be reserved for all dishonest interference with the outside of competing birds, such as drawing, trimming or staining feathers. Whatever can be effected through the medium of the secreting organs of any bird, can not fairly be termed artificial or unnatural, unless everything be so named which differs from the mode of life and food of the bird in its original state. The object aimed at in the treatment of all domesticated animals is, an improvement upon their natural or wild state, and, in the case of the canary bred in confinement, cayenne pepper, is no more unnatural to it than the egg and cake with which show birds have been fed for years. The system of moulting birds in close, warm cages, feeding them at the same time on more stimulating food than simple seed, has long been recognized where depth and richness of color are desired. The new mode of feeding on cayenne pepper is simply an extension of this rule, and whether discovered accidentally or as the result of experiment, is, in my humble opinion, the greatest improvement in the treatment of our favorites that I have witnessed. If it could be shown that the health of the birds was injured by such food, there would be some ground for objection on the score of cruelty, but, as from all I can learn, such is not the case, but rather the contrary, I for one hail the discovery with great satisfaction. Depth of color has been the point chiefly aimed at in many varieties of the canary, and here it is, beyond the expectations of the oldest fanciers, and permanent or not, entirely according to the treatment of the bird.

I would, in conclusion, lay down one simple rule for all, viz: Put whatever you like inside that it will willingly take without injury, but forbid, under the strictest penalties, any interference with the outside.—*Cor. Poultry Review.*

Rotation.

A judicious rotation of crops is absolutely necessary in maintaining the fertility of the soil. This needs no demonstration, for it is universally admitted. But how to rotate, to secure the greatest advantages, is the main question. No specific directions can be given to suit every case, because "circumstances alter cases," very much in regard to this point. The system that would succeed on one farm would utterly fail on another, and *vice versa*. Governed by general principles, the farmer must decide this matter for himself. Each crop extracts from the soil the elements essential to its growth and maturity, and by continuous cropping, however judicious the rotation may be, the soil will eventually be exhausted. Hence the elements abstracted must be returned to the soil in the shape of fertilizers. This settles one point—that farmers must keep stock, and the nearer they come to keeping stock enough to consume what their farms produce, the nearer they come to the most improved culture.

The usual rotation is from the sod—corn, oats or barley, wheat, and then grass. In good soil two crops of wheat can be grown, clover being sown on the first, in the spring, which will furnish one crop, and one to plow under for second crop of wheat, on which grass is sown for future meadow or pasture lands. A prominent agriculturalist recommends the following six-years' rotation: First year, corn, potatoes and roots, with ground heavily manured; second, oats; third, clover, plowed in and sowed with wheat in the fall; then timothy and clover sowed on the wheat in the spring of the fourth year; then let it lay in grass two years.

Other systems of rotation have their advantages, suited to the surrounding circumstances of soil, climate, etc. In wheat districts, where the soil rests on limestone or plaster, a simple rotation of clover two years and wheat one, is found to be good, always premising that plenty of manure is returned to the soil. Let us hear from our readers on this subject.

School of Shepherds.

This institution, located at the Bergerie of Rambouillet, the national sheep farm at France, is intended to train young men in the management of flocks. It is open to pupils from all parts of France. Every applicant for admission as an apprentice, must pass examination in his own commune, and must show that he was sixteen years old on the previous first day in January. The same moral and sanitary requirements are demanded as in the other schools. The pupil must be able to read and write, and must understand the ground rules of arithmetic. His application and accompanying record of examination must be presented prior to the 1st of September. The school year begins October 1; every apprentice not present forfeits his standing in school.

All the pupils are boarded gratuitously, receiving the same fare as the rural population of the country. They sleep near the sheep-folds in regular turn. Their course of instruction lasts two years, and no charge of tuition is made. The chief shepherd exercises them in the management of all operations of sheep husbandry, lambing, weaning, castration, pairing, gestation, parturition, shearing, folding, feeding, slaughtering, preparation for market, &c. They are taught the best treatment of sick animals. They also cultivate the land. If their primary instruction is defective, it is supplied by special teaching. This instruction is tested and completed by the sub director.

After two years of pupilage, if they pass a satisfactory examination, they receive a certificate, with a premium of 300 francs. If they do not pass this examination, they receive only 200 francs. Each pupil is required to bring with him a stated amount of clothing, which his friends must keep him supplied with. The washing is done at the expense of the school.—*Department of Agriculture, Monthly Report.*

Fowls in the Horse Stable.

Fowls should never be permitted to have access to the horse stable, nor the feed room, nor the hay mow. Their rooms should be entirely free from the stable, so that they may not always be ready to slip in, whenever a door is opened; and that the vermin which infest poultry may not reach horses and cattle.

It is a well known fact that fowls of all kinds frequently drop a very sordid, offensive, clammy, viscous odor; and when allowed to go in the hay mow, or in the feeding room, or anywhere in the barn, they damage more fodder than are won't to suppose. We would as soon allow fowls to live in the kitchen, and to hop on the dinner table while we are eating, and to roost on our bedstead, as to allow them to have free access to the horse stable and barn.

Some horses are always afraid of fowls; and when one enters the manger or rack, the timid horses will immediately surrender their entire right, however hungry they may be, to these lawless marauders. And after they have scratched over the feed with their foul feet, and smeared a portion of it with their filthy droppings, a horse must be exceedingly hungry before he will eat his mess. Many a hungry horse has been deprived of his feeding of grain by a lot of bold, gallinaceous robbers that had learned when and where to fill their empty crops with the feed of a jaded horse. Let gates and bars exclude fowl and pigeons from the doors and windows of all horse stables.—*N. Y. Times.*

Canning Fruit.

I should like to say a few words to the inexperienced on canning fruit. I remember at our state fair a few years ago, hearing a man lecture on the preservation of fruit; one thought in particular impressed me—that "the fine flavor of any fruit, once lost, could not be regained." So when fruit is heated in open vessels, and the air is full of delicious aroma, your fruit is fast losing its best quality. This is why it is best to fill the jars with fruit before cooking. Another reason why it is best to heat in jars, you avoid crushing, and the liquor is rich and clear. In canning peaches or pears, it is very satisfactory if you have retained the small or broken pieces for present consumption, and only filled your cans with large, shapely quarters. The same with grapes and berries. If you wish to realize the exquisite flavor of each fruit, do not spoil it with poor sugar. It is a good way to put what nice white sugar you wish to use through the day, into the porcelain kettle in the morning, with a little water, and bring it to a boil, and skim it; then when your bottles or jars of fruit have been heated, fill up with the hot syrup. For lack of anything better, I take a large copper wash boiler, place a piece of straw matting or two thicknesses of paper over the bottom, and then arrange the cans, as many as it will hold, and keep upright. You may need some twigs beneath and around them to keep all firm and in place. Fill with warm water to the necks of the jars, cover them with lids and put on the boiler cover to keep in the steam. Berries need but a few minutes of boiling heat. By this method, if you do leave them a trifle too long, they are not spoiled by being boiled to pieces. Green corn is very nice cooked with sliced ripe tomatoes, two or three hours, slowly, on the back of the stove, and seasoned with sweet cream, salt and pepper when warmed for the table. Corn and tomatoes are better cooked in the porcelain kettle, and should be canned and sealed up in bright tin cans.—J. W., *in the Country Gentleman.*

Flower Gardens for Children.

It is desirable on many accounts that children should cultivate flowers rather than fruits or vegetables. Most children are fond of flowers, and all can be taught to love them, and the hardier and commoner sorts at least do not tax the energies so heavily as either fruits or vegetables in cultivation. Besides, as flowers appeal solely to the common sense, they facilitate the inculcation of generous habits. As children acquire strength and skill, they may gradually be entrusted with the care of vegetables or fruits; but they must be taught to use the products of their little gardens as a means of conferring happiness on others; for thus can their own happiness be most effectually attained since that which is selfishly enjoyed must ultimately result in discontent. But of all the lessons to be learned in a garden the most valuable is the art of observing; for so varied, so delicate, so minute, and yet so unerring are the operations of nature, that though the closest study may fail to fathom her mysteries, the rewards of such study are so rich and so surprising that even the student of tender years is perpetually stimulated to fresh researches. This interest in natural objects, once awakened, will prove an inexhaustible source of pleasure while life lasts; for it is an interest that the commonest heath can gratify; and he that has made good use of his powers of observation, he that has trained his senses to bring him accurate information cannot "travel from Dan to Beersheba" and cry "Tis all barren."—*Home and School.*

An Intelligent Sheep Dog.

An instance of extraordinary intelligence in a dog is given by a correspondent of *Land and Water.* The gentleman who witnessed the event was a short time since on a visit to Scotland, and during one of his walks he came across some men who were washing sheep. Close to the water where the operations were being carried on, was a small pen, in which a detachment of ten sheep were placed handy to the men for washing. While watching the performance his attention was called to a sheep dog lying down close by. This animal, on the pen becoming nearly empty, without a word from any one, started off to the main body of the flock and brought back ten of their number and drove them into the empty washing pens. The fact of the dog bringing exactly the same number of sheep as had vacated it be looked upon at first as a strange coincidence, a mere chance. But he continued looking on, and, much to his surprise, as soon as the men had reduced the number to three sheep, the dog started off again and brought back ten more; and so he continued throughout the afternoon, never bringing one more nor one less, and always going for a fresh lot when only three were left in the pen, evidently being aware that during the time the last three were washing he would be able to bring up a fresh detachment.

Miscellaneous.

A Great Female Criminal Dead.

A few days ago, announcement was made in the Ithaca *Journal* of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Heggie, at Sing Sing. Twelve or thirteen years ago the name of this woman was familiar with newspaper readers of this State. Then she was before the public in the role of a hardened criminal. Now all that is left of her is the corpse of a convict, and the memory of her evil deeds. The exact year we do not recall, but early in the sixties, a daughter of Mrs. Heggie, aged about 20 years, died suddenly at her home in Ithaca. Tight lacing was among the causes assigned for her death. Something over a year elapsed, and another daughter, then arrived at the age attained by her sister, was stricken down as the first had been. Both had been favorites with the young people of the village. Both had enjoyed good health and borne the promise of long life. The death of the second daughter aroused suspicion, which finally took the shape of an inquest and post mortem examination. Poison was found to have been the cause of the second daughter's death. The remains of the first were exhumed and evidences of a like agent found. At length suspicion fell on the mother. She was arrested, and the crime unmistakably fixed on her. The plea of insanity was interposed in her behalf. This issue was tried at Ithaca, before a jury, Hon. Charles Mason, now of this city, on the bench. The people were represented by Hon. John Cochrane, then Attorney General of the State. The defence was maintained by Hon. Francis M. Finch, of Ithaca. After a patient trial the jury pronounced Mrs. Heggie sane. She was remanded for trial on the main issue, for murder. This trial was held at Cortland. General J. H. Martindale, who had meantime succeeded to the office of Attorney General, conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was convicted of murder in the first degree. Her sentence of death was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life, at Sing Sing. There, as announced, a few days ago her life ended.

It was developed in Mrs. Heggie's case, that she had attempted to poison several other members of her own family, and was intent on disposing of them all. Whether, after her imprisonment she developed a diseased brain, we do not know. But despite the verdict of the jury pronouncing her sane, the absence of all purpose, and the horrible nature of her crime, in poisoning her children, always induced many to believe that she was insane. Her husband was in affluent circumstances, and neither she nor the children were denied anything. The particulars of Mrs. Heggie's crimes were interesting in the sense that her death severs the connection of Tompkins county with noted criminals. Ruloff's career was begun in that county; there were his wife and child disposed of, and it is believed one or more of his brother-in-law's children. He was not a man or resident to be proud of, but somehow the people of the county can never consent to let Ruloff be called the Broome county murderer. Before him two men had been hanged in Tompkins county, and since, one. The death of Mrs. Heggie closes the record. May it be long before another murderer appears within her borders.—*Union Herald.*

"Gris" at the Reception of the New Jersey Hose Company.

At the reception extended to the Trenton, N. J., Hose Company in Cincinnati, "Gris" made the following characteristic remarks:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—I never belonged to a hose company, though I have frequently been in company with the hose. [Laughter.] The hoes I allude to, however, are those simple agricultural implements with which, as a youthful and somewhat reluctant Granger, I was compelled to hoe my own row. The nearest I ever came to joining a hose company was when I was once run over by a hose cart. But I couldn't have joined the company had I desired to—didn't know *hose* cart it was. [Great laughter and applause.]

On reflection, however, I believe I do belong to a hose company, and it is one of the most powerful and effective companies in the country. It is on hand at every fire and gives the earliest and best report of it. It has on its rolls the names of some of the most distinguished men in the land—mine's there. [Laughter.] Its influence extends wherever language is spoken. The hose company to which I allude is Hoe's cylinder press. [Applause.] Now, in behalf of that company, of which I am an humble member, I desire to extend the most heartfelt welcome to the hose company of Trenton. Although I have traveled extensively in this country (and also in Covington), I have never visited foreign lands. I have never traveled in New Jersey, but if the gentlemen who are the city's guests to-night are a fair sample of the manly productions of that State, I am in favor of immediate annexation. [Applause.] And now, as Trenton once strewed flowers in the pathway of the illustrious Washington, so I trust your pathway in the Queen City of the West will blossom with the flowers of fraternal kindness and hospitality."

As Mr. Griswold resumed his seat, the applause was so hearty and continued that he was compelled to rise to his feet again, and was only let off after reciting his poetical parody of "Big Injun Over the Rhine."

A Turf Event.

It is not many years since '2:40' was the cabalistic expression by which a "speedy" horse was signified. But training has done its best, and year after year—here a second, and there a fraction of that interval, have been knocked off, until the best time made is getting low down in the teens. The twenties and thirties are old stories, and indicate a speed which even the horse of a country parson may hope to develop by the judicious interposition of the industrious oat. That time has passed into the old records, and is no longer a matter of emulation and boasting among horse fanciers and turf men. The last turn in the downward movement was given yesterday, at Rochester, Goldsmith Maid beating her Buffalo time by three-quarters of a minute, and trotted the mile in 2:14¾ the competing horses all came in below 2:20—a fact which shows the quality of the race. Rochester has been celebrated for a variety of things: Sam Patch's leap; the first daily newspaper in the State, West of Albany; a liberal indulgence in "knockings," and a cataract to which natural phenomenon Danial Webster attributed the perpetuity of its liberties. It has been compared to Verona, although its ladies do not affect the Verona veil, and it may justly pride itself upon its many excellent achievements in gardens, lawns and groves. But what are all these, or even "Powers his block," in comparison with the fact that the Driving Park, wherein this last supreme effort was made is at Rochester? Thither will flock pilgrims from all lands, and many doubting Thomases, whose palmer's gown shall cover the surreptitious yard stick or the latent and tenuous tape line whereby the exact elongation of that mystic circle shall be tested. Talk of the transit of Venus, the measurements of the last eclipse, or the laying out of a meridian arc—what are these consummations compared with the precise verification of the fact that the little mare did trot an absolute mile? The world has now another shrine.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

SAD ACCIDENT.

Distinguished Cincinnatian Drowned—His Son Shares His Fate—Details of the Painful Event.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 17.]

Some six weeks ago the *Gazette* contained a local paragraph to the effect that a prominent legal gentleman purposed taking a peculiar journey during the summer. Col. S. S. Fisher was the gentleman referred to. Last month he had a large metalic boat built at Clevelano, and this he stocked with some provisions and camp equippage, as it was part of his plan to camp out at night on his route. Last month Col. Fisher left Cincinnati, taking with him a son, "Robbie," a boy about nine and a half years of age. The boat was launched in Canandaigua, and thence the little party of two proceeded through the chain of Western New York lakes and the Erie Canal to Elmira. Col. Fisher had prepared a map of route before starting, and it shows that he was intimately acquainted with the country through which he was to pass. He was a good boatsman and a splendid swimmer.

Col. Fisher sent two postal cards, one saying that he would leave Wilmington out of the programme, and the other that he would send home his tent from Harrisburg, as he was through camping out. By his programme, he expected to be at Havre de Grace last Friday. Here, at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, he had intended to leave his boat and proceed to New York by the ordinary routes of travel.

On that last day of Col. Fisher's peculiar journey, Mr. Reuben Hoffheims, an old client of Mr. Fisher, telegraphed to the firm of Fisher & Duncan, New York City, that the open boat, containing baggage and papers, had been found below Conewago Falls, and it was supposed that the occupants of the boat were drowned. The New York firm telegraphed to Robert H. Parkinson, in charge of the office in this city, and asked for particulars. That was the first intimation of the accident received in this city. Subsequent dispatches contained the news that Col. Fisher and his son had left Harrisburg, about 7 o'clock on Friday morning last, and proceeded down the river. At 11 o'clock the boat and occupants were seen just above the falls; at 1 o'clock, the boat, with oars, papers and baggage, was seen floating down unguided.

All day Saturday and Sunday contradictory dispatches were received, and hope was not lost by the numerous friends of the drowned man.

NEWS OF THE DEATH.

About seven o'clock last evening the following special dispatch was received at this office:

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 16.

Col. Fisher and son, of Cincinnati, whose boat was found adrift below Conewago Rapids, 12 or 15 miles below this city, on last Friday, were drowned while passing through the above named rapids on Friday afternoon. The body of the father was found to-day, and is now in York in charge of one of his relatives, J. B. Fisher. The son's body has not been recovered. A reward has been offered for its recovery. The rapids where the sad accident occurred are very turbulent and dangerous, having a fall of 26 feet in a mile. Col. Fisher was cautioned on Wednesday about its danger, but said as he had a great deal of experience he would try to get through.

Later in the evening the Western Associated Press received the following short dispatch:

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 16.

Colonel S. S. Fisher and son of Cincinnati, who were en route to Havre de Grace by water, having embarked in a small iron boat at Elmira, New York, while passing through Conewago Rapids, about fourteen miles below Harrisburg, on Friday afternoon, were drowned. The body of the father was found below the Rapids to-day, and is in charge of a relative at York, Pa. That of the son has not been recovered.

This news put an end to such hope as had been maintained.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The cause of the accident is unknown, and there are naturally many surmises as to how it could have happened to such a careful, prudent man as Col. Fisher is known to have been; especially as the boat was floating upright and its contents undisturbed. One theory was that Col. Fisher had left the management of the boat to his son, while he was engaged in examining some legal papers. Becoming engrossed with his subject, it is supposed that the boat came upon the rapids before he was aware of it, and too late for him to attempt the boat's guidance into the proper channel. Either the two occupants were thrown out, or the son was and the father jumped after him. Col. Fisher was instantly killed by being dashed against some obstruction.

Col. Fisher came into prominence during the war, especially at the time when the "hundred days" men were called out.

HE RAISED A REGIMENT,

and was made Colonel. Four years after the close of the war, Colonel Fisher was appointed by President Grant United States Commissioner of Patents. He held this office for two years, resigning in 1871. The office of Commissioner of Patents may be said to have come into existence when Col. Fisher was appointed. He reorganized the office, introduced a system of "civil service reform" by appointing men to positions according to their merit, and raised an office that had formerly been a mere sinecure to be one of importance and trust. He caused great changes to be made in the patent laws, and he raised the standing of that department of the legal profession. He was the greatest patent lawyer in the country. He had a natural adaptation to his business. It was a habit of his to whittle all sorts of models out of sticks, and he had the power of instantly comprehending intricate drawings and models of mechanical inventions. His whole house was filled with models of his and others' inventions. He was the senior member of the firm of Fisher & Duncan, Gen. Duncan, of New York City. This firm had offices in New York, St. Louis and Cincinnati, the one in this city being the principal. It was this firm that obtained for Mr. Pullman the right to run Pullman palace cars upon the railways in England.

Besides being a well-read man, Colonel Fisher had visited Europe twice. He compiled "Fisher's Reports of Patents," the acknowledged authority in such cases. He was at work upon these, the sixth volume being in press.

Although not a man seeking public position, Col. Fisher held

A DISTINGUISHED POSITION

in this city. Especially was he prominent in moral and religious undertakings. At one time he was President of the Y. M. C. A. At the time of his death he was a member of the Mt. Auburn Presbyterian Church, having come from the old "Second" Church. But his special field of religious work was the Sunday school. There he was entirely at home. On the very day he started on his trip he had conducted the exercises at Sunday School, and it was his intention to visit all the Sunday Schools on his route, and give them the benefit of his presence. His last public appearance in Cincinnati was at the great reform meeting that was held at Pike's Opera House last Spring. He then delivered a speech that was much commented upon, but never answered. It is possible to give a hundred instances of his kindness and benevolence; how he helped men along, some with money and some with work. His name will have to be struck out from the list of contributors to nearly all the charitable institutions in Cincinnati. In every respect he was one of the best men in this city.

An Astonishing Result. !!

Max Adeler writes to the Danbury *News* as follows:

A recent medical experiment has excited considerable amount of interest in our village. My neighbor Simpson was nearly dead with the consumption, and Dr. Hopkins at last, in despair concluded to try the effect of the transfusion of blood, of which he had heard so much lately. As no human being was willing to shed his blood for Simpson, the doctor bled Simpson's goat, and opening a vein in Simpson's arm he injected about two quarts of blood into the patient's system. Simpson immediately began to revive, but, singular to relate, no sooner had his strength revived than he jumped out of bed, and twitching his head about after the manner of a goat, he made a savage attempt to butt the doctor. That medical gentleman, after having Simpson's head plunged against his stomach three or four times, took refuge in the closet, whereupon Simpson banged his head against the panel of the door a couple of times, and would probably have broken it to splinters had not his mother-in-law entered at that moment and diverted his attention. One well directed blow from Simpson's head floored her, and then, while she screamed for help, Simpson frolicked around over the floor, making assiduous efforts to nibble the green flowers in the ingrain carpet.—When they called the hired man in and tied him down on the bed, an effort was made to interview him, but the only answer he could give to such questions as how he felt and when he wanted his medicine, was a "ba-a," precisely like that of the goat; and then he would strain himself in an effort to butt a hole through the head-board. The condition of the patient was so alarming, and Mrs. Simpson was so indignant, that Dr. Hopkins determined to undo the evil if possible. So he first bled Simpson freely, and then by heavily bribing Simpson's Irishman had procured fresh blood from him and injected Simpson a second time. Simpson is now as well as ever, excepting that he shocks his old Republican friends by displaying an irresistable tendency to vote the Democratic ticket, and makes his mother-in-law mad by speaking with a strong brogue. But he has given up butting, and has never indulged in it since but once, and that was on Sunday, when one of the remaining corpuscles of goat's blood getting into his brain just as he was going into church, he butted the sexton half way up the aisle, and only recovered himself sufficiently to apologize just as the enraged official was about to floor him with a hymn book.

A Reign of Terror.

[From the Springfield Union.]

The recent frequency of murders and outrages in Vermont, together with the inability of the officers to discover the offenders, has created a panic in some parts of the State. Every stranger excites suspicion, and is in danger of arrest as somebody's murderer or ravisher. It is hardly safe to travel in the State without a certificate of good moral standing, together with documents proving alibis at the time of recent deeds of blood. At Enosburgh, the other day, two women rushed into the town in great fright, declaring somewhat confusedly that they had been pursued in the woods by a bareheaded man on his knees. A hundred hardy yeomen immediately turned out with guns and pitchforks to capture a villain whose singular tactics clearly indicated unusual desperation. The courage and promptness of the pursuit was rewarded by the speedy capture of a colporteur with a bag of Bibles and tracts. The colporteur affirmed that he was simply praying when the women saw him, and with this explanation he offered his persecutors some suitable publications of an awakening nature and meekly went his way. That a man in the attitude of prayer should create such a sensation in Enosburg, suggests rather an unfavorable inference as to the piety of the place.

☞ Correspondents from San Francisco write that the grape crop of California is fully up to the average the present season, and in the vicinity of Sacramento and other localities wine making began some two weeks since. It has hitherto been the custom to palm off California wines under French and Spanish names and labels, but the leading wine merchants of that State have entered into an agreement to discontinue the practice, and put pure California wines into the markets of the world under their proper names, believing that by doing so, their natural superiority will be recognized and they will bring equally remunerative prices.

☞ While there is no decrease in the number of American travelers who have gone abroad the present season, fully one-third of the visitors at the Yosemite Valley are Europeans, and thus, as we cross the ocean to view the works of art of an older civilization, our friends from across the waters return the compliment by inspecting the wonders of nature in the New World.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Food for Infants.

As every mother is proud to see her child grow strong and healthy, we advise her to feed it on RIDGE'S FOOD. It is the favorite diet in England, and will soon be the every-day food in this country for children.

Wanted—Young Men and Ladies—To learn Telegraphy at Buffalo Telegraph College, to earn $50 to $150 per month. Send stamp for catalogue to C. L. Bryant, Supt., Buffalo, N. Y.

"Around the Tea-Table,"

By Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, author of "Crumbs Swept Up," &c.
"A string of pearls."
"Not a dry line in it—all gems."
"Every page aglow."
"Will have a Million Readers."

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO., Philadelphia.

A CARD.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, CHEAP; Stereoscopic Views at 75c. per dozen, or 3, as samples for 25c. Album size, 12 for 25c., or 3 for 10c. All kinds, both foreign and American. Wholesale and retail. C. W. MILLER & CO., Nassau, New York.

FARMERS!
In These Hard Times,
GET THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THE
American Farm Journal

Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural Monthlies, and is published at
75 CENTS PER YEAR.
Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d St., N. Y. Will reopen Oct. 1st.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. To prepare for college, for teaching or for life. Superb brick buildings, fifteen professors and teachers, earnestly Christian but not sectarian. Graduates courses for ladies or gentlemen or any three studies may be chosen. Twenty first year begins Sept. 3d. $60 pays board and common English for full term. Address JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Send for catalogue.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, 6 & 8 E. 53d St., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 28th, when teachers will class them.

CLEVELAND FEMALE SEMINARY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, affords superior advantages in the English branches; Music—instrumental and Vocal; Modern Languages; Drawing and Painting; with most careful attention to the health, social culture, mental and moral improvement. Send for Catalogue; or apply to S. N. SANFORD, President, or L. BUTTLES, Actuary, Cleveland, Ohio.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY
☞ Salary paid while practising.
Address, with stamp,
C. A. SHERMAN,
Supt. U. T. C., OBERLIN, OHIO.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE and Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y. Both Sexes, 20 Instructors, 11 Departments, 241 Rooms. Military Drill. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

POMONA NURSERY.—Early Beatrice Peaches ripe here July 28. Buds for sale. Fruit and Shade Trees, Vines and Plants. Send for catalogues. WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

$2,500 A YEAR made with our grand Combination Prospectus.

Represents 50 different books. Agents say this is the BEST THING EVER TRIED.

The Books sell themselves in every family, and good men can make a business for life in one county. Agents wanted on these and our magnificent editions of Family Bibles. Full particulars free on application. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

MONEY made rapidly with Stencil and Key Check outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars free. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover st., Boston.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers of every kind. Send stamp for Illustrated Price List to Great Western GUN WORKS, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Locke's National Monthly,
A First-Class Magazine,
AT $1 PER YEAR.
Edited by D. R. Locke
With the best corps of Contributors in the Country.

MR. LOCKE (Nasby)
Writes a Non-Political Sketch for Each Number.

Three-fourths as much matter as given by the $4 Magazines at one-fourth the cost.

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Specimen Numbers, 10 cents. Send for one and see how you like it.

It is what is wanted in every family
ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Specimen Copies, 10 cents. Send for one.
Address
Locke & Jones,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

"WHISKY AND MIDNIGHT," sent for stamp. W. EVANS & CO., Hart's Falls, N. Y.

THE
Consolidated Sales Record.

AN invaluable book for every merchant and manufacturer of whatever grade.

A most ingeniously arranged Record for daily sales, enabling the dealer to compare daily, weekly and monthly sales, or the aggregate for the year, to any given date, on a single page, for NINE YEARS. Also, containing a general summary of purchases, sales and expenses for each month.

No Systematic Business Man can Afford to do without it.

Read the following opinions:

TOLEDO, Feb. 20th, 1874.

GENTLEMEN:—Your "Consolidated Sales Record" is a most convenient and labor-saving book. We would not part with it for any price.

LUCE, CHAPIN & BLASS,
Wholesale Dry Goods.

FROM TEFFT, GRISWOLD & CO., NEW YORK.

DEAR SIRS:—We have now in use one of your "Consolidated Sales Record," which we find to be a most convenient book, enabling us to compare our sales of the present day and month, with the corresponding ones of the past year, without the trouble of referring to old books and records. We can safely recommend the work to the merchants and tradesmen of the United States, as a most useful and complete book, supplying a want which has long been felt, and sold at a price allowing it to come within the reach of all.

Yours very truly,
TEFFT, GRISWOLD & CO.,
443 and 445 Broadway, New York.

PRICE, $2.00. Sent post-paid on receipt of price.
☞ Liberal discounts to canvassers.
Address,
LOCKE & JONES, Publishers,
Toledo, Ohio.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. $450,000 distributed in Prizes every 17 days. Circulars of information furnished *free*. Orders filled. Prizes cashed. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11, Wall street, New York.

McPHERSON'S HAND-BOOK
—OF—
Politics for 1874.

IT continues the record from July, 1872, (when his Hand-Book for 1872 closed,) to the close of the late session of Congress, and will give in an authentic form, the action of the Government on all subjects of general interest, *for the last two years.* The record will be FULL, ACCURATE AND IMPARTIAL. Among the contents will be:

President GRANT'S PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS, TELEGRAMS on affairs in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas; his INTERVIEWS on Political subjects, and his ANNUAL, SPECIAL and VETO MESSAGES.

The full legislative history of the "SALARY ACT OF 1873," and of the repealing act of 1874, together with Mileage, "Back pay," and other statistics connected therewith.

The CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, made and proposed, in Congress, and in the several States.

The action of Congress, and the President, on the BANKING and CURRENCY QUESTION, and on the TRANSPORTATION QUESTION, with valuable statistics bearing on each; and on Civil Rights, Tariff, Taxation, Woman's Suffrage, Amnesty, &c. The Geneva and San Juan Awards.

Important DECISIONS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, including the "Slaughter-House Cases," and the Iowa Liquor Cases. Also, recent Railroad Legislation in Illinois and Wisconsin. Also, the votes on the Legal-Tender Act of 1862 and subsequent Expanding and Contracting Acts.

Also, Lists of FORTY-SECOND and FORTY-THIRD CONGRESSES, and Prest. Grant's Cabinet; Platforms of various State Conventions; Election Returns for 1872, 1873 and 1874; Tables of Appropriations, of Receipts and Expenditures, of Public Debt, &c., and a variety of Miscellaneous Facts—the whole forming an INDISPENSABLE COMPANION FOR CANVASSERS, AND FOR ALL POLITICIANS IN THE COMING CAMPAIGN. NOW READY.

☞ Books sent in the order in which subscriptions are received. [illegible] Money should be sent by Draft or P. O. Money Order.

[illegible] BROS.,
Toledo, Ohio.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, DR. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

POSTPONEMENT.
FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.
DAY FIXED
AND A
FULL DRAWING ASSURED
ON
MONDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1874.
LAST CHANCE
FOR
AN EASY FORTUNE!

A postponement of the Fifth Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky has been so generally anticipated, and is so manifestly for the interest of all concerned, that it must meet the approval of all. The day is now absolutely fixed, and there will be no variation from the programme now announced. A sufficient number of tickets had been sold to have enabled us to have had a large drawing on the 31st July, but a short postponement was considered preferable to a partial drawing. Let it be borne in mind that

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT

is the last which will ever be given under this charter and by the present management.

That it will positively and unequivocally take place as announced on

Monday 30th Nov.,

that the music will be the best the country affords, and that

20,000 CASH GIFTS,
AGGREGATING
$2,500,000,

will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts, 100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	950,000
Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all cash	2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22½ Whole Tickets for	1,000 00

Persons wishing to invest, should order promptly, either of the home Office or our local Agents.

Liberal commissions will be made to satisfactory agents.

Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE
Agent and Manager,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

-$20-
WILL BUY A
FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND
OF THE
Industrial Exhibition Company,
NEW YORK.

Authorized by the Legislature of the State of New York.

First Premium Drawing Sept. 7, 1874.

Capital Premium $100,000

Bonds for sale and full information given by addressing

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS, 23 Park Row, N. Y.
Postoffice Drawer 29.
Hon. F. A. Alberger, Pres.
Gen. A. S. Diven, Vice Pres.
Wm. C. Moore, Treas.
R. J. Todd, Sec'y.

Applications for Agencies Received.

FARMERS,
In These Hard Times,
—GET THE—
BEST AND CHEAPEST
THE
American Farm Journal

Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and furnished at
75 CENTS PER YEAR
Address, LOCKE & JONES,
Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Grain Commission Buyers, TOLEDO, OHIO.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawings every 17 days, commencing May 9th 1874.

782 Prizes amounting to	$450,000
One Prize of	100,000
One Prize of	50,000
One Prize of	25,000
One Prize of	10,000
Two Prizes each of	5,000

Circulars with full information sent FREE. Tickets for sale and prizes cashed by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty St., New York.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN containing descriptions and rules for the treatment of Heart Disease, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, etc., will be sent free of charge to any one sending their address to DRS. S. S. FITCH & SON, 714 Broadway, New York.

The Tanite Company.
Emery Wheels. Emery Grinders.
TANITE
Stroudsburg, Monroe Co. Pa.

Improved Foot Lathes

Small Engine Lathes, Small Gear Cutters, Hand Planers for metal, Ball Turning Machines, Slide Rests, Foot Scroll Saws. The very best. Selling everywhere. Catalogues Free. N. H. BALDWIN, Laconia, N. H. Just the articles for Artisans or Amateurs.

FARMERS,
In These Hard Times,
—GET THE—
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THE
American Farm Journal

Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and is furnished at
75 CENTS PER YEAR.
Address, LOCKE & JONES,
Toledo, Ohio.

$300,000
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!

Legalized by State Authority and DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.

Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos.

DRAWS THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.

CAPITAL PRIZE $50,000

10,280 Prizes amounting to $300,000. Whole Tickets $10; Halves, $5; Quarters $2.50.

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $25,000, and [illegible] Prizes amounting to [illegible], Draws every Saturday during the year. Whole Tickets $10; Halves, $5; Quarters $2.50. Address for Tickets and Circulars, MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, P. O. Box [illegible], St. Louis, Mo.

LOST ENERGY RESTORED.

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY BLADE.
D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.
TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUG. 27, 1874.

Terms of Subscription.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

One Copy, one year	75 cents
Clubs of Ten or upward	60 "

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

One Copy, one year	$1.00

Clubs at the same rates, with the usual commissions to Agents.

American Farm Journal and Locke's National Monthly, one year	$1.50
American Farm Journal and Blade, one year	$2.25
Locke's National Monthly and Blade, one year	$2.50
Farm Journal, Locke's National Monthly and Blade, all three, one year	$3.00

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy, one year	$2.00
Clubs of Five	$1.75 each
" Ten or more	1.50 "

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, TOLEDO, or by POST OFFICE ORDER, or Express, pre-paid, and in REGISTERED LETTERS at our risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ CHECKS ON CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

WE WILL INVARIABLY DEDUCT COSTS OF COLLECTING SAME.

We Cannot Assume the Risk of Money Sent in Open Mail.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.—In ordering address paper changed, ALWAYS give BOTH addresses, name Post Office now and the one you wish the paper sent to.

In making renewals of subscriptions, state date old subscription *expires*.

Please give name of Post Office and your own name in EACH letter—that is: make every letter complete in itself. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up information concerning subscriptions through neglect of letter writers.

Rates of Advertising.

PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION.)

Ordinary advertisements	75 cents.
Special Notices	85 "
Editorial or Business Notices	$1 00

Twelve lines Nonpareil solid make one inch. The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts ½ per cent. additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $2. Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

The Campaign of 1874.

The campaign of the coming autumn promises to be one of unusual interest and importance. Congressmen are to be elected throughout the country to fill seats in the Forty-fourth Congress. The questions of Currency, Cheap Transportation, and Farmers' Rights are to be met and passed upon, and other issues of paramount interest are to be decided.

THE WEEKLY BLADE

will devote especial attention to all the prominent issues of the fall campaign, while it will continue to go on improving and perfecting all other departments of general interest. In order to do our share toward Republican success everywhere, and to place the BLADE in every family, we will send it

FOUR MONTHS FOR FIFTY CENTS,

with an *extra copy* to any one sending us a club of six. Remember that for the campaign, under this offer, any club agent can get

SEVEN COPIES AT THREE DOLLARS

for four months. Send in orders at once for the coming campaign. This offer will remain good till farther notice.

A NEW OFFER.

WHEREAS, with the September number the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will begin a new volume, and with the improvements it has recently undergone and those now in contemplation, it promises to be the MOST VALUABLE as well as the CHEAPEST agricultural monthly published,

NOW, THEREFORE,

In order that it may be placed in the hands of every family in the land; to every NEW subscriber sending us SEVENTY-FIVE cents, we will mail the June, July and August numbers FREE.

This offer will remain good until the first of October for all new subscriptions beginning with volume five of the JOURNAL.

☞ No one, we presume, has for a moment supposed that the Plymouth Church Committee would pronounce their pastor guilty. But is it not a new rule they are applying to the rules of evidence, when they undertake to impeach TILTON on the ground that there are rumors of a want of chastity on his part? Since TILTON's statement was made under oath, his impeachment must be effected, if at all, in the usual manner.

McPHERSON'S FORTUNE.

Hundreds of our readers have been looking anxiously for the new story of "McPherson's Fortune," by GEORGE WAINWRIGHT, and inquiries regarding it are numerous. We trust shortly to let the story speak for itself, and till then can only advise our readers to possess their souls in patience. Those who are filling clubs should make them up so as to include the first part of "McPherson's Fortune."

☞ We have purposely delayed filling orders for a large number of specimen copies, in order that we might send the first part of forthcoming original story of "McPherson's Fortune." We are confident that such of our friends who may find their orders delayed will experience no disappointment when the first installment of the new story reaches them.

☞ A decrease has taken place in the exports of Boston within the past year amounting to $2,408,760. In connection with this statement a contemporary asks, "Is the Hub of the New World wearing out?" It looks very like it.

THE WEEK.

A New York paper, *Freeman's Journal*, has attained some temporary notoriety by publishing, at some length, the statement of alleged negotiations between Spain and Germany, for the transfer of the Island of Porto Rico to the latter, in return for aid in putting down the Carlist rebellion. It is further stated that Admiral POLO, late Spanish minister at Washington, was recalled because he refused to sanction the transfer. To this an emphatic denial is given by the German Minister at Washington, as well as by Secretary FISH.—The *Mark Lane* (Eng.) *Express*, in recent crop reports, speaks of the bad weather experienced by farmers on the island and the continent; but thinks that crops are mostly secured, and quotes the tendency of prices to be downward.—Marshal BAZAINE, who expects shortly to go to England, has written a letter in which he acquits any one from complicity in his recent escape save his wife and his brother-in-law.—President McMAHON, in his recent tour through Brittainy, is reported as having met with a very favorable reception.—The celebrated author, VICTOR HUGO, met with a serious accident some days since at Passy. He was struck by a passing cart and felled to the earth, but it is now thought that no permanent injury will result.—The *New Free Press* (German) says it has undeniable authority for saying that the Pope will shortly recognize SERRANO as President of the Spanish Republic. The Russian Government still declines taking the necessary steps for the recognition of Spain.—Reports from the contests waged by the Carlists give accounts of victories both by the government and the rebels, though in one case, the capture of the city of Urgel, the Carlists seem to be the more successful.—The Brussels Peace Congress has brought its labors to a close, having accomplished little that was expected of it by its friends. The Brussels *Post* says that the resolutions adopted merely amplify the humane provisions of the Geneva Conference.—The Captain-General of Cuba has issued a decree requiring men hereafter drafted to furnish not only the $1,000 as before, but also an acceptable substitute, in case they seek exemption from service.—It is announced that the leaders of the ultra Montaine party from France, Austria, Germany and Belgium, will shortly assemble at Switzerland for the purpose of holding a conference.—Lord DUFFERIN, Governor-General of Canada, has recently visited several cities of the Northwest, and was received in the most cordial manner.

At Washington receipts from customs and internal revenue are stated to be larger than has been anticipated for July and August, though they will still fall somewhat short of last year.—Secretary BRISTOW has announced his intention of calling in $30,000,000 of the 5-20 six per cent. bonds on the first of Obtober.—It is stated that the amount of legal tenders withdrawn by deposit by the National Banks up to this date is greater by about one million dollars than the amount issued under the new law. This is currency contraction instead of expansion.—HENRY WARD BEECHER has written to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* to deny that he ever took ground in any of his numerous sermons favor of the execution of JEFF. DAVIS. Coal in the anthracite regions being in excess of the supply, a temporary suspension of the mines is probable.—Recent extreme hot and dry weather in Arkansas has injured the crops to a serious extent; while in Kentucky it is estimated that the tobacco crop will not be more than thirteen per cent of the usual yield.

We devote a large portion of our space in this issue to the statement of FRANCIS D. MOULTON, the common friend of BEECHER and TILTON. Although throwing much light on the various points, it cannot be regarded as entirely conclusive.

THE CONFLICT AT THE SOUTH.

The conflict now in progress throughout the South, is not a war of races, as some suppose. It is a war on the part of rebel Democracy for the suppression of freedom of opinion, speech and action. Since the colored people are almost unanimously friends of freedom and free speech, they are united with the Republican party. It is not their color, but their political principles to which the Southern Democracy object; hence, the organization of the White League, the avowed object of which is to murder and intimidate Republican voters, thereby enabling rebel Democrats to control the polls. Their murderous work is not confined to the colored people. From all parts of the South, come reports that white men have been murdered; and a very strange thing about it is the fact that the victims are always well known Republicans. Before the war, Republicans would be shot down at the South as freely as they would shoot a rabid dog; and so it is to-day. It is not a war of races. It is a renewal of the old fight for freedom of opinion, freedom of speech, and protection of the ballot-box. The rebel Democracy declare that no person shall speak or vote, unless they can speak and vote to transfer the Government from loyal to disloyal hands. That is the contest. It is not a war of races. No one has ever heard of the murder of a colored man who voted the Democratic ticket. A colored Democrat is all right with the Southern Democracy; but a Republican, whether white or black, is shot down like a dog. This, we are told, is a war of races. Northern Democratic journals think that sounds less obnoxious to the ears of loyal Democrats than would the announcement that it is a war for the suppression of loyal sentiment at the South. They endeavor to make their readers believe the trouble grows out of Republican tyranny and outrage, but they fail to point to a single act of violence on the part of either white or colored Republicans at the South. Men are daily assassinated, but investigation shows that the victim is in every instance a Republican, white or colored. Democrats here at the North justify this conduct on the part of their Southern brethren, and yet they ask the friends of freedom and free speech to vote with them.

THE CAMPAIGN BLADE.

Orders for the campaign BLADE are already beginning to come in at a lively rate, and the prospects are good for an interesting, if not a vigorous campaign. We trust those of our friends everywhere who are concerned in the success of the Republican campaign throughout the country, will not suffer any delay in their arrangements for clubs. Talk to your neighbors about it as you chance to meet them, and no time need be taken from the demands of every-day business. We are willing to take fifty thousand subscribers under the new four months offer, and look to our agents and friends in all parts of the country to make up the number.

MR. MOULTON'S STATEMENT.

We give to-day the complete statement of Mr. MOULTON. It is, he says, the statement prepared by him for the Plymouth Church Committee, but finally withheld. It is very voluminious, embracing a large amount of correspondence and going into a detailed statement of all the troubles growing out of, or in any manner connected with the scandal. Mr. MOULTON distinctly states that BEECHER and Mrs. TILTON both confessed their criminality to him, giving dates and circumstances with such precision as to render a doubt as to the truthfulness of his testimony almost impossible. Then he fortifies himself with a strong array of circumstantial evidence, which it will be very difficult to overcome. He unfolds a state of things which will shock the moral sensibilities of the people and breed distrust and want of confidence in the professions and characters of men and women to an alarming extent.

We have no space for further comment upon the case, the statement of Mr. MOULTON crowding our columns to the exclusion of almost everything else. We give it entire, having published the statements of TILTON and BEECHER, and knowing that the public will desire to see the whole evidence in this most remarkable case.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

Until the first of October, seventy-five cents, the price of a year's subscription, will secure the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL to new subscribers for *fifteen months*. The September number issued on the 24th inst., opens a new volume, and one which promises a most prosperous year. The following is the table of contents:

The Victoria Regia (Illustrated).
Vines and Flowers—Darley.
Something About Butter-Making—J.
Cheese-Making—J. Q. A.
How Eggs are Hatched—J. K. M.
Raising Corn—N. C. P.
A Hint to Farmers—B. F. H.
Mules vs. Horses—A. D. B.
The Ontario School of Agriculture—B. D. S.
Summer Talks—Mrs. T. M. G.
Treatment for Drouth; An Asparagus Bed—Smith Bros.
Cold Water in the Field—F. H.
The Second Husband—H. M. T.
Aunt Carrie's Letters—Aunt Carrie.
Selling vs. Feeding Grain—H. M. J.
Two Paths—(poem)—H. H. Newhall.
HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS—Home Adornment, Sue—Culture of Bulbs—Cookery for Working People—Advantages of Studying Botany—Owning a Home—Inexpensive Happiness.
Life or Death—(poem.)
SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL—Things Worth Knowing—Durable Black Paint—A Fire Proof Preparation—Hard Lime Floors—How About the Old Horse?—Effect of Shoes on Health—Value of Iron Waste—Great Telescopes—Plaster for Potatoes—Salt in Sea Water—To Endure Heat.
The Harvests of 1874—(Ed.)
Practical Journalism—(Ed.)
Extermination of the Potato Bug—(Ed.)
Locke's National Monthly—(Ed.)
Phylloxera—(Ed.)
Aunt Carrie's Letters—(Ed.)
McPherson's Fortune—(Ed.)
Our Letter Box.
Telling the Truth to Children—Anna.
Alfalfa or Lucerne.
The Moss-Grown Bridge—(poem)—Mrs. L. L. Deming.
HEALTH AND DRESS—A Bit of Fresh Air—M. Minor Hints—The Reason Why—Cheap Things—To Prevent Hydrophobia—Restiveness of Farm Laborers.
King Cotton in Danger—R. L. S.
Little Economics in Farming.
How to Raise Good Cows—Buckeye.
Raising Roots—T. L. Travis.
Successful Bee Keeping in a Nut-shell.
With an excellent variety of selected matter. LOCKE & JONES, Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ "I CAN'T do without it," writes ALBERT ALLEN, of Fond du Lac, Wis. I took the BLADE for two years, but allowed my subscription to expire July 16th. I cannot stand it any longer; send me the back numbers.

SILVER CAROLS.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of those interested in music for the young, to the new day school song book, SILVER CAROLS, just published in this city by W. W. Whitney. It has a Theoretical Department which is short, simple and practical; a department of "Songs for general use in the school-room," which are bright, cheerful and easy; a "Song and Chorus Department" of *sparkling melodies* for *special occasions* and the *home circle*, which have been arranged with great care. No "fill-up" characterizes the pages of SILVER CAROLS, and all who examine it will agree that the matter is well chosen and skillfully arranged.

☞ "AND THUS SAMUEL WOLF, Kintnetsville, Pa.: "Please send me the Toledo BLADE, for I can not do without it any longer. It is the paper of papers."

☞ An Indianapolis Minister denounces the public journals for publishing the BEECHER-TILTON scandal. It would be well for him to gather some information respecting journalism before he vomits abuse from his sacred desk against something of which he is evidently grossly ignorant.

☞ The resolution presented to the Pennsylvania Republican Convention endorsing President GRANT in the event of his candidacy for a third term, was voted down with an energy which left no doubt as to the views of that body upon the third term proposition. The proposition was a foolish one, but it was doubtless designed as a "feeler" by the mover.

WHAT ARE ENGLISH CHANNEL SHOES?—All sewed shoes have the seam that unites sole and upper sunk into a channel cut in the bottom of the sole. This channel has generally been cut in from the edge, leaving a flimsy lip that soon turns up and makes a ragged sole. In England they cut this channel from the surface, as in hand-sewed shoes, and the lip cannot turn up. This channel cannot be cut in poor leather; and thus indicates a good article. A dark line running round the sole near the edge shows where the English Channel is cut.

We do not think it needful to discuss the very remarkable differences in principle between the old fashioned Metal Spring Trusses and the new method of curing rupture by the New Elastic Truss which retains the Hernia securely at all times; is worn night and day, with perfect ease, and soon permanently cures the patient. Sold at moderate prices, and sent by mail to all parts of the country by The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Full descriptive circulars sent free on application.

THE SCANDAL!

(*Continued from First Page.*)

her mother, and to-day pays photographers to keep him supplied with her pictures as often as they can be procured. I send you the article he wrote when abandoned by all their friends. He and his wife went to the west and stayed for years, crushed by calumny and abuse. To-day they are esteemed more highly than ever, and he is in positions of public trust in Providence.

You will perceive my situation and by all that I have suffered and am willing to suffer for your sake, I beg you to confide to me in whole the truth. Then I can help you, as no one else in the world can. The moment that I can know this matter as God knows it, he will help you and me to bring everlasting good out of this seeming evil. If I could say truthfully that I believe this story to be a fabrication of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton's, imposed upon a credulous woman, a mere medium, whose susceptibility to impressions to spirits in the flesh and out of it is to be taken into account always, the whole thing dies. But if it is essentially true, there is but one honorable way to meet it, in my judgment, and the precise method occurred to me in bed this morning, and I was about writing you to suggest it, when your letter came. I will write you a sisterly letter, expressing my deep conviction that this whole subject needs the most earnest and chaste discussion; that my own mind has long been occupied with it, but still in doubt on many points; that I have observed for years, that your reading and thinking has been profound on this and kindred subjects, and now the time has come for you to give the world through your own paper, the conclusions you have reached and the reasons therefor. If you choose, I will then reply to each letter, giving the woman's view, for there is purely a man's and woman's side to this question, and by this means attention will be diverted from personalities and concentrated on Social Philosophy, the one subject that now ought to occupy all thinking minds.

It seems to me that God has been preparing me for this work and you also, for years and years. I send you a reply I wrote to Dr. Todd long ago, and which I could never get published without my name, which, for the sake of my daughters, I wish to withhold. Although Godkin, of the Nation, Holbrook, of the Herald of Health, Ward, of the Independent, and every mother to whom I have read it, all told me it was the best thing ever written on the subject, and these men said they would publish it if they dared, while Mrs. Blace urged me to publish it and give my name, and said she would rather have it than anything else of its length in the world, and if it were hers she would print it without hesitation. I sent also a copy of a letter I wrote John Stuart Mill, on his sending me a copy of his "Subjection of Woman," and his reply. I am sure that nearly all the thinking men and women are somewhere near you and will rally to your support, if you are bold, frank, and absolutely truthful in stating your convictions. Mrs. Burleigh told Dr. Channing she was ready to avow her belief in social freedom, when the time came. She was weary now and glad of a reprieve, but should stand true to her convictions she must.

My own conviction is that the one radical mistake you have made is in supposing that you are so much ahead of your time, and in daring to attempt to lead when you have anything to conceal. Do not, I pray you, deceive yourself with the hope that the love of your Church, or any other love, human or divine, can compensate for the absolute truthfulness to your own mental convictions. I have not told you the half I have suffered since February, but you can imagine, knowing what my husband is to me, that it was no common love I have for you, and for the truth, and for all thinking women as well as men, when I decided to nearly break my heart, already lacerated by the course I had been compelled to pursue, by sending him away to die, perhaps, without me at his side. I wish you would come here in the evening, some time, to the Burton Cottage, or I will meet you anywhere in New York you appoint, and at any time.

Ever yours,
BELLE.

I read the letters from John and Mary in the order I have placed them. I will send these now, and the other documents I have mentioned another day. Waiting till I know whether you will meet me.

On the third of the same month, Mrs. Hooker addressed a letter to her brother, the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, which I produce, marked "No. 6:"

MRS. HOOKER TO REV. THOMAS K. BEECHER.

["Please return this letter to me when you have done with it."]

HARTFORD, Sunday, Nov. 3, 1874.

DEAR BROTHER TOM:—The blow has fallen and I hope you are better prepared for it than you might have been, but for our interview. I wrote H. a single line last week, thus: "Can I help you?" and here is his reply:

If you still believe in that woman, you cannot help me. If you think of her as I do, you can, perhaps, though I do not need much help. I tread the falsehoods into the dirt from whence they spring and go on my way rejoicing. My people are thus far heroic and would give their lives for me. Their love and confidence would make me willing to bear far more than I have. Meantime, the Lord has a pavilion in which he hides me until the storm be forever past. I abide in peace, committing myself to him who gave himself for me. I trust you give neither countenance nor credence to the abominable charge that has been put afloat. The specks of truth are mere spangles upon a garment of falsehood. The truth itself is made to lie. Thank you for love and truth and silence, but think of the barbarity of a man dragging a poor dear child of a woman into his slough.

Yours truly.

Now, Tom, so far as I can see, it is he who has dragged the dear child into the slough, and left her there, and who is now sending another woman to prison, who is innocent of all crime but a fanaticism for the truth as revealed to her, and I by my silence, am consenting unto her death. Read the little note she sent me long ago, where is a burst of enthusiasm over a letter of hers which seemed wonderful to me. I told her how it affected me, and mark its pathetic words:

NEW YORK, Aug. 8, 1871.

MY DEAR, DEAR FRIEND: I was never more happy in my life than I am this morning, and made so by you, whom I have learned to love so much. From you, from whom I had expected censure, I receive the first deep, pure words of approbation and love. I know my course has often been contrary to your wishes, and it has been my greatest grief to know that it was so since you have so nobly been my defender. But all the time I knew it was not I for whom you spoke, but all womanhood, and I was more proud of you in that your love was general and not personal. I am often compelled to do things from which my sensitive soul shrinks, and for which I endure the censure of most of my friends. But I obey a power which knows better than they or I can know, and which has left me stranded, without hope. I should be an unfaithful servant, indeed, were I to falter now, when required to do what I can't fully understand, yet in the issue of which I have full faith. None of the scenes in which I have enacted a part were what I would have selfishly chosen for my own happiness. I love my home, my children, my husband, and I could live a sanctified life with them and never desire contact with the wide world, but such is not to be my mission. I know what is to come, though I cannot yet divulge it. My daily prayer is that Heaven may vouchsafe me strength to meet everything which I know must be encountered and overcome. My heart is, however, too full to write you all I wish, and see the near approach of the grandest revelation the world has ever known, and for the part you shall play in it thousands shall rise up and call you blessed. It was not for nothing that you and I met so singularly. Let's watch and pray, that we faint not by the wayside before we reach the consummation. We shall then look back with exceeding great joy to all we have been called upon to suffer for the sake of a cause more holy than has yet come upon earth. Again I bless you for your letter.

Affectionately and faithfully yours,
VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

Oh, my dear brother, I fear the awful struggle to live according to law, has to-night an absolute demoralization as to truthfulness, and so that he can talk about "spangles on a garment of falsehood" when the garment is truth and specks are the falsehood. His first letter to me was so different from this. I read it to you, but will copy it lest you have forgotten its character.

April 25, 1872.

MY DEAR BELLE: I was sorry when I met you at Bridgeport, not to have had a longer talk with you about the meeting in May. I do not intend to make any speeches on any topic during Anniversary Week. Indeed, I shall be out of town. I do not want you to take any ground this year, except upon suffrage. You know my sympathy with you. Probably you and I are nearer together than any of our family. I cannot give a reason now. I am clear. Still you will follow your own judgment. I thank you for your letter. Of some things I neither talk nor will I be talked with. For love and sympathy, I am deeply thankful. The only help that can be grateful to me or useful, is silence, and a silencing influence on all others. A day may come for converse. It is not now. Living or dead, my dear sister Belle, love me and do not talk about me or suffer others to, in your presence. God love and keep you. God keep us all.

Your loving brother,
H. W. BEECHER.

The underscoring is his own, and when I read in that horrible story that he begged a few hours' notice that he might kill himself, my mind flew back to this sentence, which suggested suicide to me the moment I read it "Living or dead, my dear sister Belle, love me," and I believed even that. Now, Tom, can't you go at once to brother Edward and give him those letters of mine and tell him what I told you, and when you have counselled together as brothers should, counsel me also, and come to me if you can. It looked as if he hoped to buy my silence with my love. At present, of course, I shall keep silent, but truth is dearer than all things else, and if he will not speak it in some way, I cannot always stand as consenting to a lie. God help us all.

Yours, in love,
BELLE.

"If you can't come to me, send Edward. I am utterly alone, and my heart aches for that woman, even as my own flesh and blood. I know her to be pure and unselfish, and absolutely driven by some power foreign to herself into these strange utterances, which are always in behalf of freedom, purity and truth, as she understands it—always to befriend the poor and outcast, and to bring low only the proud, the hypocrites in high places. The word about the meeting at Mrs. Phelps' house, I have added to this copy. If you see Henry, tell him of this."

THE REPLY TO THIS LETTER,

by the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher to his sister, is as follows:

ELMIRA, Nov., 1872.

DEAR BELLE:—To allow the Devil himself to be crushed for speaking the truth, is unspeakably cowardly and contemptible. I respect, as at present advised, Mrs. Woodhull, while I abhor her philosophy. She only carries out Henry's philosophy, against which I recorded my protest 20 years ago, and parted lovingly and achingly from him, saying, "We cannot work together." He has drifted, and I have hardened like a crystal, till I am sharp-cornered and exacting. I cannot help him, except by prayer. I cannot help him through Edward. In my judgment Henry is following his slippery doctrines of expediency, and in his cry of progress and the nobleness of human nature, has sacrificed clear, exact, ideal integrity. "Hands off," until he is down, and then my pulpit, my home, my Church, and my purse and heart are at his service. Of the two, Woodhull is my hero and Henry my coward, as at present advised, but I protest against the whole batch and all its belongings. I was not anti-slavery. I am anti-family, but, as I wrote years ago, whenever I assaulted slavery, because of its abominations, I shall assail the Church, the State, the family, and all other institutions of selfish usage. I return the papers. You cannot help Henry. You must be true to Woodhull. I am out of the circle myself, and am glad of it. When the storm-line includes me, I shall suffer as a Christian, saying, "Cease ye from man." Don't write to me. Follow the truth, and when you need me, cry out.

Yours lovingly,
TOM.

P. S.—I am so overworked and hurried that I see upon review that my letter sounds hard, because of its sententiousness, but believe me, dear Belle, that I see and suffer with you. You are in a tight place, but having chosen your principles, I can only counsel you to be true and bear the consequences. For years you know, I have been apart from all of you except in love. I think you all in the wrong as to anthropology and social science, but I honor and love them who suffer for conviction's sake. My turn to suffer will come in due time. In this world all Christians shall suffer tribulation. So eat and sleep, pray, take good aim and shoot, and when the ache comes say, even hereunto were we called; but, I repeat you can't help Henry at present.

P. S.—I unseal my letter, to enclose a point, and add—you have no proof as yet of any offense on Henry's part. Your testimony would be allowed in no Court. Tilton, wife, Moulton & Co., are witnesses. Even Mrs. Stanton can only declare a hearsay. So, if move, remember that you are standing on uncertain information, and we shall not probably even get the facts, and I'm glad of it. If Mr. and Mrs. Tilton are brought into court nothing will be revealed. Perjury, for good reasons, is with advanced thinkers no sin."

A letter came into my hands, with the others, from Mr. Hooker to his wife, under date of Florence, Italy, November 3d, 1872, which tends to show that all this matter had been discussed between Mr. Hooker and his wife long before the publication by Mrs. Woodhull. I extract so much from the letter as refers to this subject. The remainder is a kindly communication of an absent husband to a loved wife about wholly independent matters, which have nothing to do with this controversy. It is as follows:

FLORENCE, Sunday, Nov. 3, 1872.

MY PRECIOUS WIFE:—I hope you were not pained by what I wrote on Friday about the H. W. B. matter. I am getting much more at peace about the matter, but I cannot look upon it in any other light, and it is a relief to me to speak my mind right out about it and then let it rest. I would not have been easy till I had sworn a little. The only mitigation of the concealment of the thing, that I can think of is this, and it seems to me that some excuse or at least explanation, may be found here, viz: that a consideration of the happiness of both Mr. T. and his wife required it, or seemed to, and the very possible further fact that he preferred to disclose it, but took the advice of a few of his leading friends in the church and was overruled by them, they agreeing to take the responsibility of the concealment. This would take off somewhat from the hypocrisy of the thing, but leave the original crime as open to condemnation as ever. But enough of this. Only let me request you to keep me informed of all that occurs, and do not rely upon my getting the news from the papers. I see by an extract from the Boston Advertiser that Mrs. W. has employed two Boston lawyers to bring suit against the Republican and Woman's Journal, so that it looks as if the exposure is near at hand. I want to say one word more, however. Can you not let the report get out after the H. matter becomes public, without being exactly responsible for it, that you have kept up friendship with Mrs. W. in the hope of influencing her not to publish the story, you having learned its truth, and that is substantially the fact, as I have understood it, and that you gave up going to Europe with me so as to be at home and comfort H. when the truth came out, as you expected it to in the course of the summer. This will give the appearance of self-sacrifice to your affiliation with her, and will explain your not coming abroad with me, a fact which has a very unwife-like look. I know that you will otherwise be regarded as holding Mrs. W.'s views, and that we shall be regarded as living in some discord, and, probably by many people, as practicing her principles. It would be a great relief to me to have your relations to Mrs. W. explained in this way so creditable to your heart. There is not half the untruth in it that there has been all along in my pretended approval of Mrs. Woodhull's course, and yet people think me an honest man. I have lied enough about that to ruin the character of an average man, and have probably damaged myself by it.

After Beecher had seen these letters of his sister, Mrs. Hooker, he came to me in trouble and alarm and handed me all the letters, together with one under date of November 27th, with an enclosure cut from the Hartford Times, to which it alluded. The letter is as follows:

HARTFORD, Wednesday, 27, 1872.

Dear Brother:—Read the enclosed, clipped from the Times, of this city, last evening. I can endure no longer. I must see you and persuade you to write a paper which I will read, going alone to your pulpit, and taking sole charge of the services. I shall leave here on the 8 a. m. train Friday, and unless you meet me at Forty-second street station I shall go to Mrs. ——'s house, opposite the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third street, where I shall hope to see you during the day. Mrs. —— kindly said to me when last in New York, "My daughter and I am now widows, living quietly in our pleasant home, and I want you to come there without warning when ever you are in New York, unless you have other friends whom you prefer to visit." So I shall go as if on a shopping trip, and stay as long as it seems best. I would prefer going to Mrs. Tilton's to any where else, but I hesitate to ask her to receive me. I feel sure, however, that words from you to her should go into that paper, and with her consent, I could write as one commissioned from on high. Do not fail me, I pray you. Meet me at noon Friday, as you hope to meet your own mother in heaven. In her name I beseech you, and I will take no denial.

Ever yours in love unspeakable,
BELLE.

The following is the enclosure mentioned in the above letter:

BEECHER AND MRS. TILTON.

Eli Perkins of the New York Commercial, a prominent Republican paper, has this to say:—Nast's very boldness, his terrible aggressiveness is what challenges admiration and makes Harper's Weekly a success. When I asked him if he did not think it a great undertaking to attack Mr. Greely, he said "Yes, but I knew he was an old humbug. I knew I was right, and I knew right would win in the end. I was almost alone, too. The people were fooled with Greely as they are fooled with Beecher, and he will tumble further than Greeley yet." We had a talk about Beecher and Tilton, and putting this with other conversations with friends of Mr. Tilton, and with newspaper men in New York, I am satisfied that a terrible downfall surely awaits the one who has erred and conceals it.

Beecher then informed me of his apprehension that his sister, in her anxiety that he should do his duty in presenting this truth, as she undertood it, and in protecting Mrs. Woodhull from the consequences of having published the truth, from which she was then suffering, would go into his pulpit and insist upon declaring that the Woodhull publication was substantially true, and he desired me to do what in my power lay to prevent such a disaster. I suggested to him that he should see Mrs. Hooker, speak to her kindly and exhort her not to take this course; and that Tilton should see her, and shake her confidence in the truth of the story as to induce her to doubt whether it would be safe in making the statement public. To this course Beecher agreed, and such arguments and inducements were brought to bear on Mrs. Hooker as were in the power of all three of us, to prevent her from doing that which would have certainly brought on an exposure of the whole business.

During the consultations between Mr. Beecher and myself as to the means of meeting Mrs. Hooker's intentions, no suggestion was made on the part of Beecher that his sister was then, or had been at any other time, insane. All three letters received from Beecher, and they are the three to which he alludes in his communication of the 4th inst., as the letters of his sister and brother, were delivered to me and which I did not believe that I could honorable give him up, because I thought, and I submitted to the committee I was right in thinking, that they form a part of the controversy, and were not, as he therein alleged, simply given to my keeping as part of his other papers, which he could not keep safely on account of his own carelessness in preserving documents.

Beecher was exceedingly anxious that Tilton should repudiate the statement published by Woodhull and denounce her for its publication, and he drew up, upon my memorandum book, the form of a record, to be published by Tilton over his signature, and asked me to submit it to him for that purpose. It is as follows:

BEECHER'S PROPOSED CARD FOR TILTON.

In an unguarded enthusiasm I hoped well and much of one who has proved utterly unprincipled. I shall never again notice her stories and now utterly repudiate her statements made concerning me and mine.

Beecher told me to say to Tilton substantially: Theodore may, for his own purpose, if he chose, say that all his misfortune has come upon him on account of his dismissal from the Union and Independent, and on account of the offense which I committed against him, he was to take the law against me; yet the fact is that his advocacy of Mrs. Woodhull has done him the injury which prevents his rising. In order to get support from me and from Plymouth Church, and in order to obtain the sympathy of the whole community, he must publish this card, and unless he does it he can't rise.

He also said the same thing to Tilton in my presence. To this Tilton replied in substance to Beecher: "You know why I sought Mrs. Woodhull's acquaintance. It was to save my family and yours from the consequences of your acts, the facts about which had become known to her. They have now been published, and I will not denounce that woman to save you from the consequences of what you yourself have done." After I had carried to Tilton the paper of apology, which had referred to Beecher's adultery, and had received assurances that all between Tilton and Beecher should be kept quiet, I immediately conveyed that information to Beecher. He was profuse in his professions of thankfulness and gratitude to me for what, he said, were my exertions in his behalf. Soon after that I was taken sick, and while on my sick bed, on the 7th of February, I received a letter from Beecher. [This letter has been published. It is the letter of Feb. 7, 1871, in which Beecher speaks of Moulton as one whom God has given wisdom to serve him as no other of his many friends can.] On the same day there was conveyed to me from Beecher a request to Tilton that Beecher might write to Mrs. Tilton, because all parties had then come to the conclusion that there should be no communication between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton or Beecher and Tilton, except with my knowledge or consent, and I had exacted a promise from Beecher that he would not communicate with Mrs. Tilton or allow her to communicate with him unless I saw the communication, which promise, I believe, was on his part faithfully kept, and, as I soon found, was not on the part of Mrs. Tilton.

Permission was given to Beecher to write to Mrs. Tilton, and he then wrote the letter of Feb. 7, 1871, in which he says to her: When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again, or be alive many days. This was a letter of commendation, so that Mrs. Tilton might trust in me as between her and her husband as fully as Mr. Beecher did in me.

Meanwhile Mr. Beecher's friends were continually annoying him and writing him about Tilton and the rumors that were afloat in regard to both, and on the 13th of February Beecher received the following letter from his nephew, F. B. Perkins, which he (Beecher) handed me, with a draft of reply, on the 23d of the same February, which he sent without showing me again, and upon that draft I made the following note: "I herewith produce these documents marked 'G.,' 'H,' and 'S.' respectively."

PERKINS TO BEECHER.

NEW YORK, 13, 1871.

MY DEAR UNCLE:—After some consideration, I decide to inform you of a matter concerning you. Tilton has been justifying or excusing his recent intrigues with women, by alleging that you have been detected in like adulteries, the same having been hushed up out of consideration for the parties. This I know. I have thought other people base, but Theodore Tilton has in this action dived into the very sub-cellar of the very back-house of infamy. In case you should want to let him know of this, I am responsible and don't seek any concealment. Very truly yours,

F. B. PERKINS.

To Rev. Henry W. Beecher.

P. S.—I can't say that Tilton said "adultery." He was referring to his late intrigues with Mrs. ——, and others; however, he may have described them, what I am informed of is the excuse by implicating you in a similar affair.

F. B. P.

BEECHER TO PERKINS.

February 22d, 1871.

MY DEAR FRED:—Whatever Mr. Tilton has formerly said against me, and I know the substances of it, he has withdrawn and frankly confessed that he had been misled by one who, when confronted, backed down from his charges. In some sense I am to blame in part for his indignation, for I lent a credulous ear to the reports about him, which I have reason to believe were exaggerated or wholly false. After a full conference and explanation there remains between us no misunderstanding, but mutual good will and reconciliation have taken the place of exasperation. Of course I shall not chase after rumors that will soon run themselves out of breath if left alone. If my friends will put their feet silently on any coal or hot embers and crush them out without talking, the miserable lies will be as dead in New York in a little time as they are in Brooklyn, but I do not any the less thank you for your affectionate solicitude and for your loyalty to my good name. I should have replied earlier, but your letter came when I was out of town. I had to go out immediately. If the papers do not meddle, this slander will fall, still-born, dead as Julius Cæsar. If a sensation should be got up, of course there are enough bitter enemies to fan the matter and create annoyance, although no final damage.

I am your affectionate uncle,
H. W. B.

NOTE BY MOULTON IN RELATION TO THE ABOVE.

H. W. Beecher agreed to hold this letter over for consideration, but sent it before seeing me again. I at first approved the letter, but finally concluded to consult with T. T., who offered a substitute, the substance of which is in pencil on the copy of H. W. B.'s reply to P.

The following is a copy of the substitute referred to: "An enemy of mine, as I now learn, poisoned the mind of Theodore Tilton by telling him stories concerning me. T. T., being angered against me because I had quoted similar stories against him, which I had heard from the same party, retaliated. Theodore and I, through a mutual friend, were brought together, and found upon mutual explanation that both were the victims of the same slander."

No further correspondence was received from Perkins in this connection to my knowledge, except the following note to Tilton:

PERKINS TO TILTON.

MAY 20, 1874.

MR. TILTON:—If there had not been others by, I would have said to you at meeting you this noon what I say now: our acquaintance is at an end, and if we meet again you will please not recognize me. [Signed] F. B. PERKINS.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Morse, the mother-in-law of Mr. Tilton, who was from time to time an inmate of his family in Livingston street, had, as I was informed both by Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, learned from her daughter the criminal relationship heretofore existing between Beecher and herself, and who could not understand why that matter had been settled, and who had not been told how it had been adjusted, and who had a bitter quarrel with Tilton, accusing him of not having carried his affairs so as to keep what fortune he had, and who had called upon Beecher about the relations between Tilton and Mrs. Tilton, and who had, as Beecher informed me, filled the minds of Mrs. Beecher and himself with stories of Tilton's infidelity and improper conduct to his wife, wrote the following letter to Beecher, under date of January 27, 1871, which he delivered to me the next day, as appears by memorandum thereon, together with the draft of an answer, which he said he proposed to send to Mrs. Morse. Her letter and Mr. Beecher's draft of reply are as follows:

MRS MORSE TO MR. BEECHER.

MR. BEECHER:—As you have not seen fit to pay any attention to the request I left at your house, now over two weeks since, I will take this method to inform you of the state of things in Livingstone street. The remark you made to me at your own door was an enigma at the time and every day adds to the mystery. "Mrs. Beecher has adopted the child." "What child!" I asked. You replied, "Elizabeth's." Now, I ask, what earthly sense was there in that remark. Neither Mrs. Beecher, yourself, nor I, can have done anything to ameliorate her condition. She has been for the last three weeks with one very indifferent girl. T. has sent —— with the others, away, leaving my sick and distracted child to care for all four children night and day, without a fire in the furnace or anything like comfort or nourishment (sic) in the house. She has not seen any one. He says she is mourning for her sin. If this be so, one twenty-four hours under this sheet, I think, is enough to atone for a life-long sin, however henious (sic). Now, that any change in his affairs would bring more trouble upon her, and more suffering, I did not think for a moment when I asked Mrs. B. as to your call there, supposing she knew it, of course, as she said you would not go there without her. I was innocent (sic) of making any misunderstanding if there was any. You say keep quiet, I have all through her married life done so, and we now see our error (sic). It has brought him to destruction, made me utterly miserable, turned me from a comfortable home, and brought his own family to beggary. I don't believe, if his honest debts were paid, he would have enough to buy their breakfast (sic). This she could endure and thrive under, but the publicity he had given to this recent and most crushing of all troubles is what is taking the life out of her. I know of twelve persons whom he has told, and they in turn have told others. I had thought we had as much as we could live under from his neglect, and ungovernable temper. But this is the death blow to us both, and I doubt not Florence has hers. Do you know when I hear you cracking your jokes from Sunday to Sunday, and think of the misery you have brought upon us, I think with the Psalmist, "There is no God." Admitting all he says to be the invention of his half-drunken brain, still the effect is the same, for all he has told believe it. Now that he has nothing to do, he makes a target of her night and day. I am driven to this extremity, to pray for her release from all suffering, by God taking her to himself, for if there is a heaven, I know she'll go there. The last time she was in his house she said: Here, I feel I have no home, but on the other side I know I shall be more welcome. Oh my precious child! How my heart bleeds over you, in thinking of your sufferings Can you do anything in the matter? Must she live in this suffering condition of mind and body, with no alleviation?—Sir, you or any one else, who advises her to live with him, when he is doing all he can to kill her by slow torture, is anything but a friend. I don't know if you can understand a sentence I've written, but I am relieved somewhat by writing. Te children are kept from me, and I have not seen my dying (sic.) child but once since her return from his home. I thought the least you could do, was to put your name to a paper to help reinstate my brother in the custom house. Elizabeth was as disappointed as myself. He is still without employment, with a sick wife and five children to feed, behind with rent, and every thing else behind hand. If your wife has adopted Lib, (sic) or you sympathize with her, I pray you do something for her relief before it is too late. He swears so soon as her breath leaves her body, he will make this whole thing public, and this prospect, I think, is the one thing which keeps her living. I know of no other. She is without nourishment (sic) for one in her state, and in want—actual want. They would both deny it, no doubt, but it's true.

BEECHER TO MRS. MORSE.

Mrs. Judge Morse,—My dear madam, I should be very sorry to have you think I had no interest in your troubles. My course towards you hitherto should satisfy you I have sympathized with your distress, but Mrs. Beecher and I, after full consideration, are of one mind, that, under present circumstances, the greatest kindness to you and to all will be, so far as we are concerned is to leave to time the rectification of all wrongs, whether they prove real or imaginary.

Mrs. Morse says Tilton has purposely sent —— with the others away. I purposely omit the name of this young girl. The reason why it was desirable she should be away from Brooklyn, as given me by Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, was this: She had overheard conversations by them concerning Mrs. Tilton's criminal intimacy with Beecher, and she had reported these conversations to several friends of the family, being young and not knowing the consequences of her prattling. It seemed proper for the safety of the two families that she should be sent to a distance to school, which was accordingly done. She was put at a boarding-school in the West, and the expenses of her stay there were probably paid through me by Beecher, to whom I had stated the difficulty of having the girl remain in Brooklyn, and he agreed with us that it was best that she should be removed, and offered to be at the cost of her schooling. The bills were sent to me from time to time as they became due, a part of them through Mrs. Tilton. Previous to her going away, she wrote the following letters to Mrs. Tilton, and they were sent me by Mrs. T. as part of these transactions·

TO MRS. TILTON.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 19, 1871.

MY DEAR MRS TILTON:—I want to tell you something. Your mother, Mrs. Morse, has repeatedly attempted to hire me by offering me moneys and presents to go to certain persons and tell them stories injurious to the character of your husband, and I have been persuaded that the kind attention shown me by Mr. Tilton for a year, were dishonorable demonstrations. I never, at the time, thought that Mr. Tilton's carresses were for such a purpose. I do not want to be made use of by Mrs. Morse, or any one else, to bring trouble on my two best friends, you and your husband. Bye, bye.

These notes are in Mrs. Tilton's handwriting, and on the same paper used by her in her correspondence with me.

FROM THE SAME TO SAME.

January 12th.

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: The story that Mr Tilton once lifted me from my bed and carried me screaming to his own and attempted to violate my person, is a wicked lie.

Yours truly,

While this young lady was at school she did inform a friend of Mrs. Tilton—Mrs. P.—of the stories of the family relations. These stories were written to Brooklyn and came to the knowledge of my friends, creating an impression upon their minds unfavorable to Mr. Tilton, and might possibly lead to the reopening of the scandal. I therefore took pains to trace them back and found that they came from Mrs. P., to whom the school girl had told them. I therefore called upon Mr. Tilton and asked him if these stories could not be stopped. Soon afterwards he produced to me a letter dated the 8th of November, 1872, written by Mrs. Tilton, with a note to me on the back thereof, to disabuse Mrs. P.'s mind as to this girl's disclosures.

MRS. TILTON TO MRS. P.

BROOKLYN, November 8, 1872.

MY DEAR MRS. P.: I come to you in this extremity burdened by my misfortunes to claim your promised sympathy and love. * * * I have mistakenly felt obliged to deceive * * * these two years that my husband made false accusations against me which he never has to her or any one, in order that he may not appear on his defense, thus adding the terrible exposure of a law suit. Will you implore silence on her part against any indignation which she may feel against him, for the only ray of light and hope in the midnight gloom is his entire sympathy and co-operation in my behalf. A word from you to Mr. D. will change any unfriendly spirit which this matter may have given him against my husband. You know I have no mother's heart that will look charitably upon all save you.

Affectionately your child,
ELIZABETH.

P. S.—Of course, you will destroy this letter.

Mrs. Tilton sent to me a year afterwards for money for the purpose of paying the young person's expenses, and also a statement of accounts and a letter of transmission, and not acknowledging the receipt for the quarter of June, 1871, from the principal of that school, although these sums were paid by Beecher. I forwarded the money to settle them through Mrs. Tilton, or sent money directly to the principal of the school, at her request.

MRS. TILTON TO MOULTON.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1872.

DEAR FRANCIS:—Be kind enough to send fifty dollars for ——. I want to inclose it in to-morrow's mail. Yours,

ELIZABETH.

This note is supplemented by a bill from the Seminary for $150, and an acknowledgement by the Seminary of the receipt from Moulton of a check for $200 dollars in full of payment for the young lady's schooling. Beecher was very anxious to ascertain through me the exact condition of Tilton's feeling towards him, and how far the reconciliation was real, and to get a statement in writing that would seem to free him (Beecher) from imputation thereafter. I more than once applied to get a statement of his feelings toward Beecher, and received from him on the 7th of February, 1871, a letter stating, "I bear him no malice; shall do him no wrong; shall discountenance every project, by whomsoever prepared, for my exposure of his secret to the public, and if I know myself at all, shall endeavor to act towards Mr. Beecher as I would have him in similar circumstances act towards me."

From that time everything was quiet, and I received no letters from Beecher alluding to this subject, or upon any other topic, until his return on the 30th of September from his vacation

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

SATURDAY, Sept. 30, 1871.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I feel glad to meet you. My heart warms to you, and you might have known I should be here if you loved me as much as I do you. Well, it is an inconstant world, so I should be glad to have your heart. I am ready for work, and hoping for a bright year. I have literally done nothing for three months but have gone to grass. Things seem almost strange to come back among men and see business going on. I will be here on Monday at 10 A. M. I am, my dear friend, truly and gratefully, yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

I had seen and known Mrs. Tilton well and kindly on my part, and I believed wholly so on her's, and I had never known or suspected or seen any exhibition of inharmony between her and her husband, and of course I had no suspicion of infidelity upon the part of either towards the other. The first intimation of it, which came to me, was in the exhibition of her original confession. The first communication I had from Mrs. T. after I had read her confession, was on the next morning, the 31st of December, 1870, as follows:

MRS. TILTON TO MOULTON.

SATURDAY MORNING.

MY DEAR FRIEND FRANK: I want you to do me the greatest possible favor. My letter which you have, and the one which I gave Mr. Beecher at his dictation last evening, ought to be destroyed. Please bring them both to me and I will burn them. Show this note to Theodore and Mr. Beecher. They will see the propriety of this request.

Yours truly, E. R. TILTON.

I could not accede to this request because I had pledged myself to Beecher that her retraction on the one side and her confession to Tilton on the other, which are the papers which she refers to as "My letter which you have and the one I gave Mr. Beecher," should be held for the protection of either as against the other. I learned in my interview with Beecher on January 1st, 1871, he had been told by his wife and others that Mrs. Tilton desired a separation from her husband on the ground of his supposed infidelities to her, and Mrs. Tilton had applied to Mrs. Beecher for advise upon the subject, this being the first I had heard of any asserted infidelity of Tilton to his marriage vows. Either the next day or second day after I asked Mrs. Tilton if it were so if she had ever desired a separation from her husband on that or any other account, wishing to assure myself of the facts upon which I was to act as mediator or arbitrator between the parties She stated to me that she had not desired a separation from her husband, but that application had been made to Mr. and Mrs. Beecher through her mother upon her own responsibility to bring it about, and on the 4th of January she sent me the following letter, which, although dated January 4th, 1870, was actually written January 4th, 1871, and dated 1870, as is a common enough mistake by most persons, at the beginning a new year·

MRS. TILTON TO MOULTON.

No.174 LIVINGSTON STREET,
Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1870.

MR. FRANCIS D. MOULTON—MY DEAR FRIEND: In regard to your question whether I have ever sought a separation from my husband, I indignantly deny that such was ever the fact, as I have denied it hundreds of times before. The story that I wanted a separation was a deliberate falsehood, carried by my poor mother who said she would bear the responsibility of this and other statements she might make, and communicated to my husband's enemy, Mrs. H. W. Beecher, and by her communicated to Mr. Bowen. I feel outraged by the whole proceeding, and I am now suffering in consequence more than I am able to bear.

I am yours very truly,
ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

As bearing upon this topic of her husband's infidelity and her desire for a separation, a letter from Mrs. Tilton dated January 13, 1871, is published. The pertinent part of this letter is as follows: "My husband has suffered much with me in a cruel conspiracy made by my poor, suffering mother with an energy worthy of a better cause, to divorce us by saying I was seeking it because of Theodore's infidelity, making her feelings mine. These slanders have been sown broadcast. I am quoted everywhere as the author of them. Coming in this form and way to Mr. Bowen, they caused his immediate dismission from both the Independent and Union, suffering thus both of us so unjustly. I knew nothing of these plans. Anxiety night and day brought on my miscarriage and disappointment. I have never before known such a love of a babe as it promised.

I have had sorrow almost beyond human capacity, dear ———. It is my mother that will explain volumes to your filial heart. Theodore has many secret enemies besides my mother, I find, but with a faithfulness renewed and strengthened by experience, we will, by silence, time and patience, be victorious over them all. My faith and hope are very bright now I am off the sick-bed, and dear Frank Moulton is a friend indeed; he is managing the case with Mr. Bowen. We have weathered the storm, and I believe without harm to our best friends.

I had, as a necessary precaution to the peace of family and parties interested, interdicted all parties from having communication with each other, except husband and wife, unless that communication was known to me, and the letters sent through me or shown to me. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher both faithfully complied with their promise in that regard, so far as I know. I was away sick in the spring of 1871, as before stated, and went to Florida. Soon after my return, Beecher placed in my hands an unsigned letter from Mrs. Tilton, in her husband's handwriting, undated, but marked in his handwriting, "Received March 8, 1871." I here produce it, marked "T. T."

MRS. TILTON TO BEECHER.

Wednesday.

My Dear Friend:—Does your heart bound towards all as it used? So does mine. I am myself again. I did not dare to tell you till I was here, but the bird has sung in my heart these four weeks, and he has covenanted with me never again to leave. Spring has come. * * * Because I thought it would gladden you to know this, and not to trouble nor embarrass you in any way, I now write. Of course I should like to share with you my joy, but can wait for the beyond. When dear Frank says I may once again go to the old playmate, I will thank the dear Father.

Such a letter from Mrs. Tilton to her pastor, under the circumstances, seemed to me to be a breach of good faith. But desirous to have the peace kept, and hoping, if unanswered, it might not be repeated, I did not show it to Tilton or advise him of its existence. On Friday, April 21, 1871, Beecher received another letter, unsigned, from Mrs. Tilton, which he gave to me. It is as follows:

MRS. TILTON TO BEECHER.

FRIDAY, April 21, 1874.

MR. BEECHER:—As Mr. Moulton has returned, will you use your influence to have the papers in his possession destroyed? My heart bleeds night and day at the injustice of their existence.

I could not comply with this request. I did not show this letter to Tilton, nor did I call Mrs. Tilton's attention to it. On the 3d of May, Beecher handed me still another letter, unsigned, but in Mrs. Tilton's handwriting of that date.

MRS. TILTON TO BEECHER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 3, 1871.

MR. BEECHER: My future, either for life or death, would be happier could I but feel that you forgive while you forget me in all the sad complications of the past year. My endeavor was to entirely keep from you all suffering, to bear it myself alone, leaving you forever ignorant of it. My weapons were love, a large, untiring generosity, and nest-hiding. That I have failed utterly, we both know, but now I ask forgiveness.

The contents of this letter were so remarkable that I queried within my own mind whether I ought not to show it to Tilton, but as I was assured by Beecher and verily believed, and now believe, that they were unanswered by him, I thought it best to retain it in my own possession, as I have done, until now. But from the hour of the reception of the letter, what remained of faith in Mrs. Tilton's character for truth or propriety of conduct was wholly lost, and from that time forth, I had no thought or care for her reputation, only so far as it affected that of her children. After this, I do not know that anything occurred between myself and Mrs. Tilton of pertinence to this inquiry, or more than the ordinary courtesies or civilities when I called at her house, and I received no other communication from her until shortly before the question of arbitration between Bowen and Tilton was determined upon. I had learned that Mrs. Tilton had been making declarations which were sullying the reputation of her husband, and giving it to be understood that her home was not a happy one, because of the want of religious sympathy between herself and husband, and because he did not accompany her to church as regularly and as often as she thought he ought to do, and she thought it would be well for the children to do so, and sometimes speaking of her unhappiness without defining specially the cause, thus leaving for the busy bodies and intermeddlers to invent causes of unhappiness which she did not state. I thought it my duty to the parties to caution her in that regard, and I said to her I thought she ought not to upbraid her husband with their differences in religious feeling or opinions, and that it was not well for her to make any statement which should show her home unhappy, or that she was so in it, because it might lead to such inquiries as might break it up, as well as the settlement, which she was desirous to maintain for the sake of both families, Mrs. Beecher's and her own. This conversation drew from Mrs. Tilton a letter to Moulton, dated Sunday morning, February 11, 1872, in which she says: "It was given to you to reveal to me last Sunday evening, two things, for which God bless you abundantly with His peace. First—Truth that, until then, I had never seen nor felt, namely, whenever I remembered myself in conversing with others to the shadowing of Theodore, I became his enemy, and the second truth was, I hindered the reconstruction more than any one else. I have not been true to the great work of the past year. All I have done is to cause the utter misery of those I love—my mother, husband, Mr. Beecher and my dear child."

After the signing of the "Tripartite Covenant," Mr. Tilton desired I should return him the paper containing his wife's letter, as he said, to relieve anxiety of its falling into wrong hands, and she was very desirous that that paper should be destroyed. As I held it solemnly for her protection and under pledge to him, I gave it to him, and he told me afterwards that she destroyed it. ——also confirmed this statement. Sometime after that I learned from the papers that Mrs. Tilton had told him, when she made confession to her husband of her infidelity with him (Beecher), her husband had made a like confession of his own infidelity with several other women. This being an entirely new statement of the fact to me, and never having had conversation with her, although she had admitted freely her own sexual intercourse with Mr. Beecher, she did not make any claims that her husband had confessed his infidelity or that he had been unfaithful to her. I brought this to the attention of Mr. Tilton in the form of a strong criticism of his course toward me, which might have made a great difference as to the course that ought to be taken. Mr. Tilton promptly, and with much feeling, denied that he had ever made such confession, that his wife ever claimed that he had, and desired me to see Mrs. Tilton and satisfy myself on that point, and he went immediately with me to his house. On arriving at the house, I asked Mrs. Tilton to step into the front parlor, where we two were alone, I then put the question to her: "Elizabeth, did you tell Mr. Beecher that when you made your confession to your husband of your infidelity with Mr. Beecher, your husband at the same time made confession to you of his own infidelity with other women," I said, "I want to know if this is true, for my own satisfaction?" She answered, "Yes." I then stepped into the back part, where Tilton was writing, and said to him: "Your wife says she did tell Beecher that you confessed your infidelity with other women, at the time she made her confession to you." Elizabeth immediately said: "Why no; I didn't tell you so. I could not have understood your question, because it is not true that Theodore ever made any such confession. I did not state it to Beecher, because it is not true." I was very much surprised and shocked at the denial, but, of course, could say nothing more, and did say nothing more upon the subject, and left and went home. The next morning, I received the following letter, without date, but it was after the "Tripartite Covenant:"

MRS. TILTON TO MOULTON.

DEAR FRANCIS:—I did tell you two falsehoods at your last visit. At first I entirely misunderstood your question, thinking you had reference to the interview at your house the day before, but when I intelligently replied to you I replied falsely. I will now put myself on record truthfully. I told Mr. Beecher that at the time of my confession Tilton had made similar confessions to me of himself, but no developments as to persons. When you then asked for your own satisfaction, whether it was so, I told you my second lie. After you had left I said to Mr. Tilton, "You know I was obliged to lie to Frank," and I now say, rather than make others suffer as I now do, I must lie, for it is a physical impossibility for me to tell the truth; yet I do think had not his angry troubled face been before me, I would have told you the truth. I am a perfect coward in his presence, not from any fault of his, perhaps, but from long years of timidity. I implore you, as this is a side issue, to be careful not to lead me into temptation. You may show this to T. or Mr. B. or any one. An effort made for truth.

Wretchedly ELIZABETH.

This letter was wholly unsatisfactory to me because nothing had occured the day previous to which she could possibly have referred. After the publication, on the second of November, 1872, in Woodhull's and Claflin's Weekly, of the story of Tilton's and Beecher's conduct in relation to Mrs. Tilton, and as my name was mentioned in the article as one possessing peculiar knowledge on the whole subject, I was asked by friends and even by strangers, on their ascertaining who I was, whether that publication was true, and I found great difficulty in making an answer. In some cases, I doubt not that the inquirers supposed that I in fact denied their truth, but upon that point I was very studious not distinctly to commit myself. Finding that my very silence was working injury to the cause of the suppression of the scandal, I told Tilton I wished to be authorized by his wife to deny it. Soon after I received a paper, without date, from Mrs. T., in which she said: "For my husband's sake, and my children's, I hereby testify with all my woman's soul, that I am innocent of the crime of impure conduct alleged against me. I have been to my husband a pure wife. In his love I wish to live and die. My early affection for him still burns with its maiden flame all the more, for what he has borne for my sake, both private and public wrongs, having had the power to strike others, he has forborne to use it, and allowed himself to be injured instead. I bless him every day for his faith in me which swerves not, and for standing my champion against all my accusers." Upon the strength of that I afterwards said that Mrs. Tilton denied the story.

About the 16th of December, 1872, Mr. Carpenter and Dr. Storrs undertook to look up the reports, with the intention, as I understood, of advising some public statement, or as being concerned in some investigation of the matter, and Mrs. Tilton wrote for them, the paper bearing that date

MRS. TILTON'S STATEMENT.

December 16, 1872.

In July, 1870, prompted by my duty, I informed my husband that Mr. H. W. Beecher, my friend and pastor, had solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that this implied. Six months afterwards my husband felt impelled by the circumstance of a conspiracy against him, in which Mrs. Beecher had taken part, to have an interview with Beecher. In order that Mr. B. might know exactly what I had said to my husband, I wrote a brief statement—I have forgotten in what form—which my husband showed to Mr. Beecher. Late the same evening Mr. B. came to me, I feeling very sick at the time, and filled me with distress, saying that I had ruined him, and wanting to know if I meant to appear against him. This I certainly did not mean to do, and the thought was agonizing to me. I then signed a paper, which he wrote to clear him in case of a trial. In this instance as in most others, when absorbed by one great interest or feeling, the harmony of my mind is entirely disturbed, and I found on reflection that this paper was so drawn as to place me most unjustly against my husband and on the side of Mr. Beecher. So, in order to repair so cruel a blow to my long suffering husband, I wrote an explanation of the first paper, and my signature. Mr. Moulton procured from Mr. B. the statement I gave to him in my agitation and excitement, and he now holds it. This ends my connection with the case.

[Signed.] ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

P. S.—This statement is made at the request of Mr. Carpenter, that it may be shown confidentially to Mr. Storrs and others, friends with whom my husband and I are consulting (sheet 115 D. D.)

This paper was delivered to me and the theory of the confession then was that Mr. and Mrs. Tilton should admit no more than the solicitation, but that the endeavor to make an explanation of the business fell through, and after it was shown to those interested, as I was told, the paper remained with me. I received no further communication from Mrs. Tilton until June 25 of this year—1874, and that communication came to me in this wise: When Tilton showed me his (Dr. Bacon's) letter, I most strongly and earnestly advised against its publication, and said to him, in substance, that while I admitted the wrong and injustice of Dr. Bacon's charge, and that he never had lived by the magnanimity of Beecher, and that he was not a dog and a knave, when I believed he had acted a proper and manly part in endeavoring to shield his family, yet that its publication would so stir the public mind that an investigation would be forced upon him and Beecher in some manner which I could not then foresee, and that the truth, in all probability, would have to come out, or so much of it that Mrs. Tilton and Beecher would be dishonored and destroyed, and he himself be subjected to the severest criticism. Notwithstanding my advice, he was so wrought up with the continued assaults upon him by the friends of Beecher that he determined upon the publication of the letter. The only mollification that I was able to get out of the Beecher letter was this: It originally read that Beecher had committed against him and his family a revolting crime. I insisted that that should be changed into "An offence committed against me," which was done, and the letter was published in that form. The reasons which actuated me to require this change by Tilton in his letter were in the hope that reconciliation and peace might still be possible, as the letter, as amended, would state an offence only, and also that an apology sufficient in the mind of Tilton had been made for the offence. If Beecher, in reply to the Bacon letters, should come out and state that it was true he had committed an offence against Tilton for which he had made the most ample apology, which had been accepted, this is satisfactory, and as the matter was not of business, but of party interest, he would never become party to any investigation of the subject, and that Tilton had acted not unjustly or unfairly towards him in what he had done; that in such case the affair might have been quieted and peace maintained; but if the words "revolting crime" remained in the letter, all hope of reconciliation or escaping the fullest investigation would be impossible. After the publication of that letter, I so advised Beecher, his friends and counsel, but that advice was unheeded, and I also gave Mr. Beecher the same advice at a consultation with him, for which he asked in a letter which will hereafter, in its proper place, be produced. Some days subsequent to this advice of mine to Tilton, I received the following letter, dated June 25, 1874, from Mrs. Tilton, which is the last communication I have had from or with her on the subject.

MRS TILTON TO MOULTON.

JUNE 25, 1874.

MR. MOULTON:—It is fitting that I should make quick endeavor to undo my injustice towards you. I learned from Theodore last night that you greatly opposed the publication of his statement to Dr. Bacon. I had coupled you with Mr. Carpenter, as advising it. Forgive me, and accept my great thanks.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

Having now placed before the Committee my statement of facts concerning Mrs. Tilton, and documentary evidence that I have to support them, diametrically opposed to nearly all that Mrs. Tilton appears to declare in her published statement, I deem it my duty to myself, and my position in this terrible business, to say that during this affair Mrs. Tilton has more than once admitted to me, and others, to my knowledge, whom I don't care to bring into this controversy—the facts of her sexual intercourse with Beecher, and she never has once denied them, in writing papers prepared for a purpose, which I have already exhibited, but, on the contrary, the fact of such criminal intercourse being well understood by Beecher, Tilton and Mrs. Tilton to have taken place, and was an endeavor faithfully carried out by me in every way possible to protect the families of both parties from the consequences of public disclosure of Mrs. Tilton's admitted infidelities to her husband.

I now return to the documentary evidence and necessary explanations thereof which I have of the condition of affairs, as regards Beecher himself, after the fall of 1871, as disconnected with the affairs of Bowen. At about this time I received a letter sent by Mrs. Woodhull to Beecher, she says to him: "For reasons in which you are deeply interested, as well as myself, in the cause of truth, I desire to have an interview with you, without fail, at some hour to-morrow. Two of your sisters have gone out of their way to assail my character and purposes, and by the means of the public press and by numerous private letters, written to various persons with whom they seek to injure me, and thus to defeat the political ends at which I aim. You doubtless know that it is in my power to strike back, and in ways more disastrous than anything that can come to me. I repeat that I must have an interview to-morrow, since I am to speak to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall, and what I shall or shall not say will depend largely upon the result of the interview."

This letter occasioned Tilton much anxiety lest Mrs. Woodhull in proceeding against Beecher and his sisters would thereby involve Mrs. Tilton. Accordingly learning that Beecher and Mrs. Woodhull were to have an interview at my house next day, he came to it uninvited, and urged Beecher to preside on that evening at Steinway Hall. After Mrs. W. left, Tilton repeated this urgency to Beecher. On that evening I accompanied Tilton to Steinway Hall, and finding no one to preside, Tilton volunteered to preside himself, which I believe had the effect of preventing Mr. Woodhull's attack on the Beecher family at that time. On the 30th of December, 1871, Mrs. Woodhull sent a letter to Beecher desiring that he would speak at the Woman's Suffrage Convention in Washington, to be held on the 10th, 11th and 12th of January. That letter Beecher forwarded to me with the following note:

BEECHER TO TILTON.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1872.

MY DEAR MOULTON:—I send you V. W.'s letter to me, and a reply which I submit to your judgment. Tell me what you think—is it too long? With regard to the use of it for publication, I do not wish to have it so used. I do not mean to speak on the platform of either of the two suffrage societies. What influence I exert I prefer to do on my own hook, and I do not mean to train with either party, and it will not be fair to press me in where I do not wish to go. But I leave it for you to judge for me. I have leaned on you hitherto, and never have been sorry for it. I was mistaken about the Christian Union coming out so early that he could not get a notice of the Golden Age in it. It was just the other way—to be delayed, and to send you a rough proof of the first page and the "star" article. In the paper to-morrow a line or so will be inserted to soften a little the touch about the big Christian. Do you think I ought to keep a copy of my letter to V. W.? Do you think it would be better to write it again, and not say too much? Will you keep the letter to me and send the other, if you judge it wise. Will you send a line to my house in the morning what you conclude. I am full of company. Yours truly and affectionately,

H. W. B.

There is a paragraph in this note which needs a word of explanation. I had advised Beecher in order that he might show that there was no unkindly feeling between him and Tilton, to publish in the Christian Union a reference to the Golden Age. He agreed to do so, but instead of that he had a notice which I thought was worse than if he had said nothing, and the allusion in the second paragraph of this letter is to a letter which I had written to Beecher upon the two topics, this and Mrs. Woodhull.

On the 5th of February, 1872, I received from Beecher, a letter of that date, which is included in my statement, but already published in Beecher's statement. This letter was to let me know if Elizabeth had written him contrary to her promise, without my permission, and also to inform me of his fears as to the change in Tilton's mind. It is a clear statement of the case as it then stood and cannot be further elucidated by me.

On the 25th of March, I received a portrait of Tilton as a present from Beecher, with the following note as a token of his confidence and respect:

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I sent on Friday or Saturday, a portrait of Tilton to the store for you. I hope it may suit you. I have been doing ten men's work this winter to partly make up lost time, and because I live under a cloudy feeling. I may be doing my last work, and am anxious to make the most of it." When Esau sold his birthright, he found no place of repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears. But I have one abiding comfort. I have known you and find in you one who has given a new meaning to friendship. As soon as warm days come I want you to go to Peekskill with me. I am off in an hour to be gone a week. I am urging forward my second edition of the Life of Christ, for night cometh when no man can work. With much affection and admiration,

Yours truly,
H. W. BEECHER.

MARCH 25, 1872, Monday morning.

After Tilton had written a campaign document against Grant's administration and in favor of Greeley, Beecher discussed with me the position taken by Tilton. Beecher also gave me a copy of his (Beecher's) speech, opening the Grant campaign in Brooklyn. After the speech was delivered he sent me the note of May 17, 1872, which I here produce, marked "R. R."

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

May 17, 1872.

MY DEAR FRANK: I send you the only copy I have of my speech at the Academy of Music on Grant, and have marked the passage that we spoke about last night, and you will see just what I said and that I argued then just as I do now. Pray send it back or I shall be left without a speech. I read Theodore's on Grant and I don't think it just. It is ably written; its a case of grape spoil, and will be likely to produce a feeling among those not already intense that is excessive.

Yours, &c.,
H. W. BEECHER.

P. S.—Don't forget to send back my speech.

About the time of this occurrence Beecher and Tilton met at my house on friendly terms. In fact I cannot exhibit better the tone of Tilton's mind in the winter and spring of 1871-2 than to produce the letter written to me at that time, without date. It is here produced:

TILTON TO MOULTON.

HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
Monday Morning.

My Dear Frank:—I am writing while the train is in motion, which accounts for the apparent drunkenness of this shaky scribe. Mrs. Beecher sits in the next seat. We are almost elbow to elbow, in a palace car. She looks 10 years older than when I saw her last.

My heart has been full of pity for her, notwithstanding the cruel way in which she has treated my good name. Her face is written over with many volumes of human suffering. I don't think she has been aware of my presence, for she has been absorbed in thought, her eyes rooted to one spot. A suggestion has occurred to me, which I hasten to communicate. She is going to Florida, and may never return. If I am ever to be vindicated from the slanders which she has circulated, or which Mr. Bowen pretends to have derived from her and Mrs. Morse, why would it not be well to get from her and Mrs. Morse a statement, under oath, by such a process as the last documents make easy and harmless, of the narration which they refer to. It would be well to have them say what they saw before he gets a chance to say what they said to him. Speak to Mr. Ward about it. I leave the matter wholly to you and him. I am unusually heavy hearted this morning. My sullen neighbor keeps the dark and lurid past vividly before my mind. If she actually knew the conduct which her priestly husband had been guilty of, I believe she should shed his blood, or, perhaps saving him, she would wreak her wrath on his victim. There is a look of desperation in her eye to-day as if she were competent to do anything bitter or revengeful, but perhaps I misjudge her mind. I hope I do. I shall not be home til Thursday P. M., instead of morning, as I said, leaving for Washington at 9 P. M. that evening.

Ever yours,
THEODORE.

On the third of June, 1872, Beecher received from Mrs. Woodhull the following letter of that date:

MRS. WOODHULL TO BEECHER.

48 BROAD STREET, June 3d, 1872.

TO REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER:

MY DEAR SIR: The social fight against me being waged in this city is becoming more than I can or will endure, unsupported and alone as I have been until now. Within the past few weeks I have been shut out of hotel after hotel, and now after having obtained a place in one, hunted down by a set of males and females who are determined that I shall not be permitted to live there if they can prevent it. Now I want your assistance; I want to be sustained in my position in the Gilsey House, from which I don't wish to go, and all this simply because I am Victoria C. Woodhull, the advocate of social freedom. I have submitted to this persecution just as long as I can endure it; my business, my projects are suffering from it, and it must cease. Will you lend me your aid in this? Yours very truly,

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

The above letter was sent to me enclosed in a note from Mr. Beecher of the same date, which is here produced:

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

MONDAY EVE, June 3, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. MOULTON:—Will you answer this, or will you see that she be understood? I can do nothing. I certainly shall not at any and all hazards take a step in that direction, and if it brings trouble it must come. Please drop me a line to say that all is right, if in your judgment all is right.

Truly yours,
H. W. B.

This letter of Mrs. Woodhull, together with those before produced, ask Beecher to speak at the suffrage.

After the publication of the tripartite covenant was made, Tilton deemed from comments of the press that the statement reflected upon him, and he desired that Beecher should in some way relieve him from the imputation of having circulated slanderous stories about him without justification, which he had apologized for, and by the advice of friends he prepared a card for me to show to Beecher, to have him sign and publish in his vindication. The original I herewith produce:

A CARD FROM H. W. BEECHER.

A letter written by Theodore Tilton to H. C. Bowen, dated Brooklyn, January 1, 1871, narrating the charge made by Mr. Bowen against my character, has been made public in the community in which I am a citizen and clergyman, and thrusts upon me, by no agency of my own, what I could not with propriety invite for myself, namely, an opportunity to make the following statement: by the courtesy of Mr. Tilton, that letter was shown at the time it was written, and before it was conveyed to Mr. Bowen. Two and a half years ago, by legal and other advisers, Mr. Tilton was urged to publish it then, without delay, or a similar statement, explaining his sudden collision with Mr. Bowen, and his unexpected retirement as editor of the Union and contributor to the Independent; but, although Mr. Tilton's public standing needed such an explanation to be made, and although he had my free consent to make it, yet he magnanimously refrained from doing so. Mr. Tilton's consideration for my feelings and my reputation, thus evinced at the beginning, has continued to the end, and I have never ceased to be grateful to him for an uncommon manliness in accepting wounds to his own reputation, for the sake of preventing aspersions on mine. The surreptitious and unauthorized publication last Sunday of Mr. Tilton's letter, a publication made without the knowledge either of Mr. Tilton or myself, gives me the right to say that Mr. Bowen long ago retracted his mistaken charges, in the following words, under his own hand and seal, dated, namely: "In addition to Mr. Bowen's voluntary statement above given, I solemnly pronounce the charges to be false, one and all, and to be without any color of reason or foundation in fact." All my differences with Mr. Bowen and all temporary misunderstandings between Mr. Tilton and myself growing out of these were long ago settled justly, amicably and in the spirit of mutual good wil.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Beecher felt much aggrieved at this claim upon him by Tilton, feeling that the matter had been all settled and adjusted, and he answered Tilton's application in this regard by letter under date of June 1st, 1873, published in full in Mr. Beecher's statement, and beginning: "My Dear Frank: The whole earth is tranquil and the heaven is serene." Meanwhile, charges were preferred against Tilton for the purpose of having him dismissed from Plymouth Church. This action, which seemed to threaten the discovery of facts in regard to the trouble between Beecher and Tilton, annoyed both very much, and I myself feared that serious difficulty would arise therefrom. Upon consultation with Beecher and Tilton I suggested a plan by which that investigation would be rendered unnecessary, which was in substance that a resolution should be passed by the Church amending its roll, alleging that Tilton having voluntarily withdrawn from the Church some four years before, therefore, the roll should be amended by striking off his name. This course had been suggested to me by Mr. Tilton about a year before, in answer to a letter by Beecher, dated December 3d 1871.

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

MY DEAR FRIEND: There are two or three who feel anxious to press action on the case. It will only serve to raise a profitless excitement when we need to have quieting. There are already complexities enough. We do not want to run the risk of the complexities which in such a body no man can forsee and no one control. Once free from a sense of responsibility for him, and there would be a strong tendency for kindly feeling to set in which now is checked by the membership without attendant sympathy or doctrinal agreement. Since the connection is really formal and not vital or sympathetic, why should it continue with all the risk of provoking retaliatory measures? Every day's reflection satisfies me that this is the course of wisdom, and that T. will be the stronger and B. the weaker for it. You said that you meant to effect it. Can't it be done promptly? If a letter is written it had better be very short, simply announcing the withdrawal and perhaps with an expression of kind wishes, etc. You will know. I shall be in town Monday and part of Tuesday. Shall I hear from you?

December 3d, 1871.

But when the meeting of the church was held for that purpose it was charged there that Tilton had slandered the pastor. Tilton took the stand and said in substance that if he had uttered any slanders against Beecher he was ready to answer them as God was his witness. Beecher thereupon stated that he had no charges to make and the matter dropped. But when the resolution was passed instead of being put so as to exonerate Tilton, it was declared in substance that, whereas, certain charges had been made against him and as he pleaded to those charges non-membership, his name be dropped from the roll. This action of the church very much exasperated Tilton, who thought Beecher should have prevented such a result and that he might have done so if he had stood by him fully and fairly as agreed. In that, however, I believe Tilton was mistaken, because Mr. William F. West, who preferred the charges against Tilton, did it against the wishes of Beecher, and without consultation with him. Meanwhile, through the invention of Dr. Storrs and others, as I understood,

AN ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL

had been called. The acts of this council in attempting to disfellowship Plymouth Church were very displeasing to Beecher and caused him much trouble, especially the action of Dr. Storrs, which he expressed to me in the following letter, dated March 25th, 1874:

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

[Confidential.]

MY DEAR FRANK:—I am indignant beyond expression. Storr's course has been an unspeakable outrage. After his pretended sympathy and friendship for Theodore, he has turned against him in the most venomous manner, and it is not sincere. His professions of faith and affection for me are hollow and faithless. They are merely tactical. His object is plain—he is determined to force a conflict and to use one of us to destroy the other if possible. That is his game. By stinging Theodore he believes that he will be driven into a course that he hopes will ruin me. If ever a man betrayed another he has. I am in hopes that Theodore, who has borne so much, will be unwilling to be a flail in Storrs' hand to strike at a friend. There are one or two reasons emphatic for waiting till the end of the council before taking any action. 1st, That the attack on Plymouth Church and the threats against Congregationalism were so violent that the public mind is likely to be absorbed in the ecclesiastical elements and not in the personal. 2d, If Plymouth Church is disfellowshipped it will constitute a blow at me and the church far severer that at him. 3d, That if the council does not disfellowship Plymouth Church then undoubtedly Storrs will go off into Presbyterianism, as he almost without disguise threatened in his speech, and in that case the emphasis will be there. 4th, At any rate while the fury rages in the council it is not wise to make any more that would be one among so many as to lose effect in a degree and after the battle is over we can more exactly see what ought to be done. Meantime I am patient as I know how to be, but pretty nearly used up with inward excitement and must run away for a day or two and hide and sleep, or there will be a funeral. Cordially and trusting, yours,

March 25, 1874. H. W. B.

No one can tell under first impression what the effect of such a speech would be. It ought to damn Storrs.

While these proceedings were pending, Rev. Mr. Halliday, the assistant of Mr. Beecher, called upon him and upon me to endeavor to learn about the difficulty between Beecher and Tilton. I stated to Halliday that I did not think he or the church were well employed in endeavoring to reopen a trouble which had been adjusted and settled by the parties to it, and that it was better in my judgment that the whole matter should be allowed to repose in quiet. The result of the interview between Halliday and Beecher was communicated to me in the following letter, undated and unsigned, so that I cannot fix the date, but it is in Beecher's handwriting:

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

SUNDAY MORNING.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Halliday called last night. T.'s interview with him did not satisfy but disturbed. It was the same with Belle, who was present. It tended directly to unsettling. Your interview last night was very beneficial and gave confidence. This must be looked after. It is vain to build if the foundation sinks under every effort. I shall see you at 10:30 to-morrow if you return by way of 49 Remsen.

The anxiety which Beecher felt about these stories, and the steps he took to quiet them, together with the trust he reposed in me, and my endeavors to aid him in that behalf, may be seen in the letter headed, 28th, '73, which I believe to be June 28th, 1873, and directed "My Dear Von Moltke." It is here produced:

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

MY DEAR VON MOLTKE—I have seen How-

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

Political News.

At Galveston, Texas, August 20, the Hon. John Hancock was nominated for Congress at the Brenham Convention.

On Thursday last, August 20, at the Convention at Piedmont, Charles J. Faulkner was selected as Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second District.

The Chicago Tribune says the Democratic Congressional Convention in the 19th Illinois District nominated Hon. S. S. Marshall, the present member, without opposition.

At Sioux City Iowa, Aug 21 the Anti-Monopoly and Democratic Territorial and Congressional Convention at Elk Point failed to effect a union. The Anti-Monopolists nominated Dr. W. A. Burleigh. The Democrats had failed to make any nomination at last reports.

Greene and Montgomery Co's (Ohio) on Saturday nominated solid delegations for Gunckel (Republican), for Congress. Craighead withdrew after the result in Greene was announced. Four counties being unanimous for Gunckel, he will be nominated by acclamation.

At Montgomery, Ala., August 22, the Republican State Convention adjourned after three days' session. The resolutions declare unshaken confidence and unutterable devotion to the great principles of human liberty, viz.: the civil and political equality of all men without distinction of race or color.

The Indians.

A report comes from Fort Sully that Indians to the number of 4,000 attacked Custer's expedition on the 15th, and were repulsed with a heavy loss. Custer's loss is reported at 50 killed and wounded. This report is brought into Fort Sully by the mail rider, who states that he met one of Custer's scouts above Grand River, and got the news from him.

Lieut.-General Sheridan discredits the report of a battle between the Indians and General Custer. From his knowledge of the locality and of the Indians, he is confident that no such collision could have occurred. Moreover, the mail rider would have to ride 200 miles to carry the news to Fort Sully, whereas the scout from whom he professed to have obtained his information had only about 60 miles to travel in order to reach the nearest telegraph station. No official report has been received of any such affair.

☞ The Protestant Episcopal Church Congress, which is to assemble at Cooper Institute, New York, on the 5th of October, will be among the most notable conventions of the year. It will be in session four days, and the most distinguished writers and speakers in the Church are to be present.

☞ All the advancement in science, art and civilization has not prevented children from kicking holes through the toes of their shoes. Only SILVER TIPS prevent this. Try them.

Pretty women always like a neat foot, and buy nothing but ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. Ask your dealer for them. A dark line around the sole shows where the enamel is cut. They never wear ragged.

No Lady's Toilet Complete unless there be the fragrant SOZODONT; unto the breath sweet odors it imparts, the gums a ruby redness soon assume, the teeth quick rival alabaster tint, and seem as pearls set in a coral vase.

Spalding's Glue, cheap, convenient, useful.

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels

WANTED—The address of manufacturers in Ohio, who will manufacture and sell on royalty a cheap and useful agricultural implement. If preferred, county rights will be sold. JAS. P. PARSONS, Batavia, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—Men who have canvassed on the assistant plan for two years or more, to manage Agencies for me. Several men now in my employ are very successful. Good terms and good territory given. I can show that some good canvassers, who can train men well, have made more than $10,000 in a year. Address W. J. HOLLAND, Springfield, Mass.

5000 AGENTS WANTED Samples sent free by mail. Two new articles, saleable as flour. Address N. H. WHITE, Newark, New Jersey.

WANTED IMMEDIATLY
100 More young Men and Women to learn Book-keeping, Penmanship, etc., at Coob's Actual College, to fill positions at a salary of $800 to $1,500 a year. Salary paid while learning. Situations guaranteed. For full information, address M. W. COBB, President, Painesville, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED for the CENTENNIAL **GAZETTEER** OF THE UNITED STATES showing the grand results of our first 100 years. Everybody buys it, and agents make from $100 to $200 a month. Send for circular. ZEIGLER & McCURDY, Cincinnati, O.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

HOWARD & CO., No. 222 Fifth Avenue, New York, continue to send single Waltham Watches by Express or Mail to any part of the country, no matter how remote, without any risk to the purchaser. Having sold Waltham Watches on this plan for the last six years, their customers are numbered by thousands, and from almost every county in the Union. In every case the purchaser gets a good reliable Watch, and full value for the money. Great improvements have been made during the present year; all grades and sizes are now made, both as key winders and stem winders. Our new price list, which is sent free, describes all the new Watches, with prices of each. Write for it, and mention that advertisement was seen in the Toledo Blade. Address HOWARD & CO., 222 Fifth Avenue, New York.

We make the best and cheapest Cider Press Screws in market. Send for circular and prices. RUMSEY & CO. Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Magic Diamond Steel

Glass Cutter and Putty Knife, for cutting and setting glass. Will cut equal to and is better than a diamond for ordinary use. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of fifty cents, by C. A. DECATUR, Huron, Erie county, Ohio.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED to sell the NEW BOOK **TELL IT ALL** By Mrs. Stenhouse, of Salt Lake City [illegible]

EPILEPSY OR FITS. [illegible]

AGENTS [illegible]

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY AUGUST 27, 1874

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2.50.
POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.
THE GALAXY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both 1 year for $4.50.
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.
THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.
THE NURSERY, price $1.50, and the BLADE both 1 year for $2.50.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for [illegible]
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.
WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.
OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.
YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.
WESTERN RURAL, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.
CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.
EVERY SATURDAY, price 5.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.50.
HEARTH AND HOME, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.
RURAL NEW YORKER, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.
WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

THE PETRARCH ANNIVERSARY

The fifth centennial anniversary of Italy's anacreontic poet was celebrated with many appropriate ceremonies at Avignon, France, from the 15th to the 20th of last month. Like many children of fame, PETRARCH attracted but little attention in his native city of Arezzo, either during his life or subsequently, though the poetic renown which his birth conferred upon it and Italy, and though nominal solemnities and celebrations were held at Rome and Arqua, no other Italian cities honored the event, while Avignon, in France, whither PETRARCH had fled for rest when his native land became unbearable to him, showered many green laurels upon his name, and revived by numerous grateful and reverential ceremonials, the memory of that period when his genius found hospitable welcome in that poetic and artistic city. Although the weather was oppressively hot, the thermometer ranging from 94° to 100° in the shade, large crowds from all parts of France, but particularly from the sunny, song-loving Province, poured into Avignon upon the day of the commencement of the ceremonials, remaining until their conclusion, and filling every available space of room in the hotels and lodging houses.

The ceremonials were formally opened by a reception of the guests by the Municipal Council, and a grand dinner given by that body and the Mayor of the city to them. The following day a high mass was celebrated by the Archbishop, in honor of the poet laureates gathered at Avignon. After blessing crowns and olive braches, they were presented to the laureates. In the afternoon of the same day a historic cavalcade paraded the principal streets, representing the triumphant march of Petrarch, while going to the Capitol to receive the laureate crown. Upon the subsequent day the Mayor of Avignon issued a decree, giving the name of Petrarch to one of the leading streets, and the christening took place with appropriate ceremonials. The poetic celebration of the anniversary was a meeting of the troubadours, which occurred at Vomcluse, where the lover of LAURA resided for many years. There M. DE NIGRA delivered an oration and eulogium in memory of the poet, while numerous original sonnets were presented, the singing by many voices of an original ode eulogizing the name of PETRARCH, the masterly delineator of sentiment and passion, closing the ceremonials of the memorable occasion.

☞ The Legislative Assembly of the Sandwich Islands has passed a bill to aid steam navigation to foreign countries, and an appropriation bill for the present year of $970,565. The Honolulu press complain that King KALAKAUA's Cabinet is composed of very weak men, all of whom are mere adventurers, and unless it be remodeled and improved, great detriment must result to the governmental interests.

☞ Leaders of the Internationales are being arrested in various parts of Italy. Eight are now imprisoned in Rome, and several in Florence and minor towns. Papers which have been recently seized by the Italian Government, show that this organization is gaining many converts, and has made manifest progress in Italy.

☞ Eight lecturers on agriculture have been engaged for the present year by the University of California, four from that State, who will discuss the local aspects of the work, and four from prominent scientific schools of other sections to lecture on general principles. WILLIAM ASHBURNER has been appointed to the professorship of mining.

THE WAR NOT ENDED.

The Southern rebels have never been satisfied with the result of their effort to overturn the Government. The very thing which they hoped to strengthen and perpetuate, was wiped out. The men and women, upon whose forced service they hoped to live in princely ease and magnificence, have been made free and placed in possession of equal rights with those who would make them slaves. All this is very galling to the "Southern heart," and said heart is not disposed to beat in harmony with the new order of things. In short, the Union armies disbanded just a little too soon and the North was just a little too magnanimous towards a fallen foe. The South has been in a state of rebellion ever since the first gun was fired upon Sumpter, and it is in rebellion to day against the General Government.

We do not wish to be understood as saying that the South is organized and armed for open resistance to the authority of the United States, but it is opposing, and with violence, the enforcement of the laws of the General Government, and is seeking to defeat the establishment of peace upon the terms pledged to the colored people of the South by the Government. At first, this attempt was made through the Ku-Klux; then through such wholesale slaughter of the colored people as that which occurred in Caddo, Colfax and other localities. These were only the out-croppings of a deep undercurrent of feeling which has been cultivated at the South and which is sustained by the rebel press. The Shreveport *Times* of July 29, in speaking of these massacres of colored people, thus justified the murderous transactions:

> There has been some red-handed work done in this parish that was necessary, but it was evidently done by cool, determined and just men, who knew just how far to go, and we doubt not if the same kind of work is necessary, it will be done again.
>
> We say again that we fully, and cordially approve what the white men of Grant and Rapides did at Colfax; the white man who does not is a creature so base that he shames the worst class of his species. We say again, we are going to carry the election in this State next fall.

Here the secret is exposed. The negroes must be intimidated by murderous and wholesale slaughter, in order that the rebels may carry the elections and thus seize the reins of power at home for the oppression of colored people and the perpetuation of rebel rule. They also hope to strengthen their cause in Congress by the election of thorough rebels to that body, where they hope to find enough FRANK HURD'S, CONVERSES, and FERNANDO WOODS, to wrest the power of the Government from loyal hands. In the same issue of the *Times* from which the foregoing extract is taken, we find the following, in reference to the power of the General Government for the suppression of these outrages upon the colored people:

> If the Federal Government again strikes them down, then let the infamy of the deed rest upon the shameless despotism that has arisen out of the malignancy and hate of the Northern people, beneath whose withering influence no sentiment of liberty can survive; under whose policy of meanness, cowardice and hate every community that does not worship it must be trampled in the dust, and every civilization that does not pay tribute to it blasted by its curse.

Here is that same old claim to a peculiar and superior "civilization" which was so insultingly hurled at Northern people prior to the war, and the same effort to prejudice the minds of Southern people against the North. It is the old claim of superiority revived, and the old denunciation repeated, showing that the spirit out of which the rebellion grew is still in existence, and most threatening in its attitude. The Southern people are flattered with the assertion that they represent the highest type of civilization, while the Northern people are held in contempt as a mean, low, uncultivated class of humanity, delighting in the oppression of their superiors and seeking to impose most cruel penalties upon those whom they defeat upon the battle-field. This is the manner in which the rebel sentiment—the war-spirit—is kept alive at the South; and until the press and the stump can be made to give forth a different spirit, it is safe to assume that the war for the preservation of our government is not at an end—that the fight is still in progress, only transferred to another battle-field.

Recently, there has been organized at the South a society known as the White League. It has spread rapidly, and its avowed object is to intimidate the blacks and control the elections. The Shreveport *Times*, from which we have already quoted, in referring to the objects of this organization, in its issue of August 5th, says:

> It has been charged that the white man's party expects to achieve success by intimidation. This is strictly true. We intend to succeed by intimidation, and we place little confidence in our numerical strength as shown in the figures above given, from the ninth census. We rely for success solely upon intimidation—but not that intimidation which is the result of violence and bloodshed; our weapons are not to be improved rifles and six-shooters; the intimidation we propose to win by, is that which a great and just cause inspires in its opponents: the intimidation which intellect, virtue and all the manly qualities exercise over ignorance, superstition and human depravity; the intimidation with which the spread banners of a triumphant civilization fills the hearts of its foes, and with which the cross of Christianity strikes the howling dervishes of brutal superstition.

It is professed here that violence is not contemplated, but when we remember that in every instance yet in which the colored people have been intimidated, it has been by the shedding of blood, and that the *Times* endorsed it, we are disposed to give little weight to the claim that the effort to intimidate will be made through any other channel. They mean to use violence upon the negroes and to excite the fears of the ignorant people to such an extent that the poor colored men will not dare to assert and exercise their rights. In this manner it is proposed to defy the authority of the General Government and seize the power of State Governments. It is the old war in a new form, and the people of the North must not only keep that rebel spirit in subjection, but they must rebuke every Northern sympathizer with those "higher civilization" traitors to their country.

☞ The attention of the Brooklyn and New York Boards of Health, has been called to the subject of poisonous adulterations of candies and confections, and chemical analyses has demonstrated that terra alba, lamp-black, verdigris, prussic acid, gamboge, and other poisonous and deleterious substances, enter more largely into the composition of candies than pure sugars.

THE SCANDAL AND CHRISTIANITY.

A great many persons are very much concerned about the disastrous effect which the downfall of Mr. BEECHER would have upon Christianity. Doubtless some of Mr. BEECHER's strongest defenders are actuated more by a desire to protect their religion from disgrace, than from any belief in the innocence of BEECHER. That they are mistaken in their views, there can be no doubt; but that they are sincere is equally certain. The downfall of no man should cast odium upon religion, and it will not among intelligent people. While it evidences the weakness of human nature, it at the same time demonstrates the necessity of religious influences to keep men and women within the path of virtue. If a man like Mr. BEECHER can be so overcome by evil passions that he will sacrifice the most exalted reputation at their behest, how much those having less to lose by an indulgence in vice need the constant activity and strengthening power of religious influences.

There are many persons who regard religion, or Christianity, as a supernatural influence, or power, which takes possession of a man and leads him on the road to eternal happiness, he merely assenting to such control. In the fall of such a man as BEECHER, this class of persons see a failure on the part of Christianity. It has not preserved him from sin. It has not purified him and subdued his evil propensities. The Devil in him has never been dethroned. This method of reasoning on the great scandal leads to the conclusion that BEECHER'S downfall must have a most disastrous influence upon the cause of religion. But with enlightened Christian people, Christianity is based upon principle, and the downfall of a thousand BEECHER's would not affect the principle. Millions of men may fail to live soberly and righteously, and yet that fact by no means condemns sobriety and righteousness.

The fall of BEECHER from the eminence which he had reached, cannot but shock the moral and religious sentiment of the world, but it cannot change the principles of Christianity. They are immutable. Ignorant persons may see in his fall a failure of Christianity. They regard religion as a divine insurance against evil doing, and when the professor of religion fails to live up to a prescribed standard, they attribute the failure to the religion rather than to the professor. But intelligent persons, who regard religion as a matter of principle, understand that the life of the Christian is a constant struggle with evil propensities and temptations to do wrong, are not surprised when even the most sincere and earnest fall by the way, overcome by evil passions and uncontrollable desires.

BEECHER's sin may cause more hearts to bleed, and his fall may temporarily cast a deeper gloom over the religious world than would the downfall of some humble church member, but the one has no more effect upon the principles underlying Christianity than the other. There is just as rich a reward awaiting those who do good to day as there was for the well-doers in the days of BEECHER's greatest usefulness. Christianity is not affected by either the open and defiant, or the secret and hypocritical opposition of any man or set of men. Men may be thus affected and changed from good to bad, or from bad to worse, but the principles underlying Christianity are eternal and must stand, even amid the wreck and ruin of countless numbers of BEECHERS. The failure of a man to do right does not condemn the right itself; neither does the failure of a man to live the life of a Christian, disprove Christianity. While it would be sad, indeed, to see such eminent ability for usefulness as Mr. BEECHER possessed, blasted by yielding to evil passions, and that, too, so near the close of a remarkable life, yet it affords strong evidence of the great religious truth that the wages of sin is death.

If the downfall of BEECHER should result in the overthrow of the last vestiges of superstition clinging to religious convictions, the sacrifice would not be entirely destitute of compensating benefits. If it should result in convincing ministers that it is their duty to instruct the people that religion is based upon fixed and unalterable principles for the government of human conduct, and that it is not an unexplainable something which works in a mysterious way, great good may result from it. When the people correctly understand Christianity, the failure of any man to follow its precepts can in no way discredit religion. Whether Mr. BEECHER rises or falls, Christian principles will remain unshaken.

IRISH OPPRESSION.

Notwithstanding the pretended enlightenment of Great Britain, and her boast that her institutions and laws are among the most liberal and free in the world, the recent vote of the House of Commons, which decided by a majority of ten to one that it would not go into a Committee of the Whole House, "to consider the present parliamentary relations between Great Britain and Ireland," and its refusal thereby to discuss the proposition recently introduced in that body, affirming the expediency and justice of restoring to the Irish nation the right and power of arranging all exclusively Irish affairs in an Irish Parliament, signifies that Great Britain is now no more inclined to extend to the Irish nation that justice which is their right, than she has for centuries past.

While the liberal and more enlightened portion of the London press manifest evident sympathy for home rule in Ireland, and mildly express their doubts regarding the wisdom of the action of the House of Commons, great excitation is apparent among all the organs of the Government at the defeat of the proposition. The *Times*, *Economist*, *Spectator* and their colleagues uphold Irish oppression so soon as a motion was made to remove it, by asserting that no people of Europe were so incompetent for self-government as the Irish, and that an Irish Parliament if left alone, would soon lead to confusion and anarchy; since the Irish, as a separate nation, had not even capacity for the parliamentary management of their own local affairs; and that Home Rule, while it would cripple Great Britain, would ruin Ireland. Reasoning from a religious bias, the inferences and conclusions drawn by the supporters of the Government are equally illogical and illiberal, since most positive assertions are made that Protestantism will be proscribed, and a religious war inaugurated in Ireland, so soon as she is permitted to have a Parliament of her own nationality. While all the above named journals admit that Ireland is misgoverned and discontented because this is the case, they yet deny the five millions of Irishmen the slightest chance or opportunity to improve their political condition by allowing them that home government without which no amelioration of Ireland's wrongs can be effected. So great is the selfishness and injustice of the British nation, that utter blindness regarding inherent national rights results therefrom, and thus while the Irish nation is held enslaved by thirty-five property owners, the most of whom favor British rule, and hundreds of fertile acres are yearly taken from farming purposes and planted into deer parks, while thousands of laborers are demanding work, these landless and oppressed people are not permitted to have a home government, which naturally would legislate for their benefit and interest, but are compelled to support the political rule of England, and live under its unjust exactions, while they are taxed for the maintenance of a Church whose creed they do not profess and can not accept. It is no wonder that since 1842 one hundred thousand inhabitants of Ireland have annually sought that freedom from oppression denied them in their native land, by emigration to the United States, which ever has been and still is Ireland's only hope of release from British injustice, tyranny and wrong.

OUR ABSENT RICH PEOPLE.

An Eastern contemporary, under the title of "Absenteeism," after alluding to the large number of the landed proprietors of England and Ireland, who seldom live upon their estates, and very rarely spend their money where it will benefit those whose labor has produced it, says their example is being too extensively followed by the more wealthy classes of Americans, and shows that every year more and more millions of dollars are spent across the Atlantic, while affections for, and associations with the land of the free are being weakened by a roving life among the cosmopolitan centres of Europe, and that children are born and reared there ignorant of American life, whose pleasant youthful recollections are of foreign lands only, and hence they are in reality European and not American in nature. Every year swells the list of those rich people who, with fixed incomes, forego the comforts of American homes for years of expatriation in Europe, on the plea that living is cheaper. While this may be true in one sense, it is false in another. Such good, healthful, comfortable living, as wealthy Americans are accustomed to at home, cannot be had cheaper in Europe than America. The dense population renders labor less expensive than with us, while manufactures in abundance reduce the price of clothing. Provisions of all kinds, however, are far dearer, and while, therefore, amusements, attendance and clothing are comparatively cheap, these are no compensation for the sacrifice which must be made in the loss of large, airy, well lighted, well warmed and well furnished apartments, and an abundance of wholesome, excellent food, such common blessings with us that we regard them in the light of the necessaries of life.

Nor are the general educational facilities of Europe better than our own for young children; on the contrary, with the exception perhaps of the infant kinder-garten schools, they are greatly inferior. In several of the higher Universities, superior advantages exist for the study of specialties, and after attaining years of manhood, benefit is derived by students resorting thither for the completion of their scholastic attainments. But aside from modern languages and music, all schools for women are so greatly inferior to our own, that it amounts to a great waste of time for young girls to pursue their education in Europe. And aside from this, the worst features of European education for rich Americans lies in the fact that children who are educated abroad, with the wealthy aristocratic classes of Europe, beget the idea that labor is degrading, and that as they have plenty of money, no necessity exists why they should look to some remunerative calling, and hence they readily fall into a life of pleasure and become disgusted with American manners and institutions. The rich, whose wealth was accumulated here, owe it as a duty to their children to educate them in the country under whose institutions they reached that prosperity nowhere else attainable. After arriving at the age of majority, where a good fundamental education has been acquired in the United States, a course of study, or the pursuit of some special study or accomplishment abroad, has often been attended with beneficial results, yet after all it is questionable whether, aside from the cosmopolitan advantages derived by coming in contact with an older civilization and development, any real good is accomplished, since the tendency of all American educational institutions is less theoretical, more practical and useful, and more conducive to the cultivation of thought. As long as wealth continues to be as equally divided in the United States as at present, no great detriment can result from the prolonged absenteeism of our rich people in foreign lands, and though the loss of the money here amassed by them through its expenditure abroad is considerable, this in the end redounds more to the injury of its possessors than their country.

☞ In 1857, Russia had 800 miles of Railroad; now she has more than 10,000 miles, showing a growth almost equal to that which has characterized American Railroads.

MISTAKEN EDUCATION.

Many are the victims whose life-long misery is compassed by the mistaken education which they receive in infancy, childhood and youth, particularly when certain dangerous tendencies of character, which should be repressed at their first manifestations, are fostered and developed by false education and false views of the duties, the pleasures and the objects of life. Thus many who have inherited an appetite for alcoholic stimulants, are made drunkards by its daily use in their homes, while vanity, pride, ambition, self-love and intemperate love of approbation, when unchecked, frequently destroy the happines of life, as they gain ascendency and then mastery. No sadder instance of the evils of mistaken education has ever been chronicled, than has lately been given to the public through the records of a Chicago court. A danseuse at a Varities Theatre on Canal street, was last week arrested for non-payment of board, and her wardrobe attached therefor, "but," says a contemporary, "owing to the *beauty* of the lady, which was *potent* to move the hearts of the jurymen," she won the case. Without pausing to moralize or reflect upon the justice or injustice of a verdict, based on the ground of defendant's "*beauty*," which, though entrancing like that of a fabled HEBE, is no equivalent for such material life necessities as breakfasts, dinners, suppers, washings and lodgings. We proceed to recount briefly the unfortunate person's history, whose beauty made such an impression upon twelve of her countrymen that their sense of justice was conquered by her facinations, and lost in a confused maze of unjust generosity.

About eight years ago a young girl of fifteen, the daughter wealthy, foolish and aristocratic parents, leading citizens of a neighboring Capital, was one of the society belles of her native city. She is described as having been, at this early age, extremely beautiful, combining the charms of form, features, complexion, &c., of many nationalities, which render the name of America's daughters famous the world over, as perfect specimens of womanly loveliness. Furthermore, her biographers write that "she was well educated and highly accomplished." While not disputing her physical beauty, all who comprehend the true signification of the words "education" and "accomplishments," will admit that she could not have possessed either in an extraordinary degree at so early an age as fifteen years, which was demonstrated by her subsequent career. Her natural gifts, however, were undoubtedly great, and with proper culture and discipline she might have achieved eminence in the histrionic or operatic profession, or become a brilliant luminary of the highest social circles.

But, unfortunately, she was worshipped to idolatry by fond, doting parents, and received no discipline, needful for the formation of those strong traits of character which, in prosperity or adversity, guide mankind safely over the shoals and quicksands of temptation. Inherent vanity and intemperate love of approbation were stimulated in an intensified degree from early childhood, and an atmosphere of flattery and adulation became a necessity of her existence, and at the age of fifteen, when she should have been at school diligently engaged in study, she was a *blase* society belle, who counted her admirers by the score, and who lived upon the unnatural excitement of parties, balls, suppers and amusements of every description. Either through jealous because she was a general favorite with gentlemen, or because of her imprudent conduct, young ladies avoided her, and gradually she found herself ostracised from the society of her own sex. Scandalous reports became circulated about her, which it is affirmed were untrue, but which brought with them such opprobrium, that she cast from her "the priceless jewel reputation," and entered upon a career of dissipation, which has now brought her to the lowest step of degradation, although she has not yet completed her twenty-third year. At the age of seventeen she married an itinerant "song and dance artist," then connected with a popular negro minstrel troupe. As a little girl, she had been taught to dance fancy dances, in which she still excelled, and as Madamoiselle ZOE she made her debut as the fancy *danseuse* of a Theatre Comique at Detroit, becoming a favorite with the patrons of that resort. Her husband at first grew jealous of her, then weary, and finally deserted her. Her married life had been very unhappy, and like FANNY WRIGHT, GEORGE SAND, CHARLES DICKENS and other celebrities, notorious for their conjugal infelicity, she has since made war upon the institution of marriage.

Her reign of popularity at Detroit was brief, and from thence she went to Chicago, and received an engagement as danseuse at the Winter Garden, afterwards Arlington Hall, where she remained nearly a year, when, overcome with a strong yearning for the home of her childhood, she temporarily repented, went thither, and was received with the same affection and love by her parents which they had ever manifested toward her. But the quiet life of an inland capital city, where personal gossip recalls and perpetuates the sins and shortcomings of the erring, soon grew so distasteful to her, that, against the remonstrances of her parents, she went another step lower and nearer to dishonor by accepting an engagement with a traveling circus company, with whom she made an extended tour through the Southern and Southwestern States, visiting her parents occasionally, but always refusing to leave her disgraceful life. In 1872 she was the bright particular star of a comic theatre in New Orleans, and subsequently united her fortunes with a roving troupe of variety performers, and with whom she spent a season in Texas, returning to the comic theatre of New Orleans, from whence she came again to Chicago, where, as the leading danseuse and songstress of several Variety Theatres, and at last of the lowest "free-and-easy" establishment of that city, she has nightly attracted crowds of roughs, who applaud and encore her dancing and her singing of immoral songs.

Her intemperate habits have nearly obliterated her early beauty, but enough yet remains to befog the reasoning powers of twelve jurymen, to aid her in avoiding the payment of her just debts. Though her dissolute career must henceforth be brief, it points out a moral upon the terrible mistakes of false education, and verifies Mrs. SWISSHELM's summing up of a recent California tragedy, when that lady wrote of it that it was not "LAURA FAIR who escaped the extreme penalty of the law but FAIR LAURA."

NEW MORMON CONVERTS.

Hitherto the chief converts to the delusion of Mormonism have been gathered from the most ignorant peasant and laboring classes of Europe, who, in the profundity of their poverty, and its consequent ignorance and vice, were dazzled by glowing portraitures of a mundane elysium, of plenty and prosperity, depicted by Mormon missionaries scarcely more intelligent than themselves, and quite as grossly material, who, through appeals to the lowest propensities of mankind, and promises of the highest rewards here and hereafter, succeeded in gaining the allegiance and subserviency of hundreds of thousands of bigoted enthusiasts to the material and spiritual despotism of the Church of the "Latter Day Saints."

To the conversion of the Indians of the Utah Reservations, and the Far West generally, BRIGHAM YOUNG and his disciples have, until recently, given no attention; on the contrary, professors of the Mormon faith, since the days of JOE SMITH to within the present year, have regarded the entire family of aborigines as cut off from the promises and immunities of the polygamous religion of the Utah Zion. But the return of many deceived, discontented Mormons to the lands of their nativity, the expose of domestic life in Mormondom, by the recent book of MRS. FANNY STENHOUSE, together with the full details of the tyranny, corruption and oppression of the Western hierarchy, as unveiled by the publications of her husband's works, have effected a great falling off in Mormon emigration from Europe. Mothers are now not so abundant as five ten or fifteen years since, who are willing to subject their daughters to the horrors of polygamy, while the latter prefer to endure what ills they must in Europe, and to live in single blessedness if each cannot have a husband of her own, rather than emigrate to far off Utah and take their chances of becoming the nine hundred and ninety-ninth wife of BRIGHAM YOUNG or some other hoary-headed old Mormon patriarch.

But BRIGHAM is a man of infinite resources, and since the golden-haired and blue-eyed Hebes of Scandinavia and the British Isles can no longer be lured to recruit the harems of Utah, he has discovered new beauties, before unperceived, in the swarthy maidens of the copper colored races of America, and some few months since he received a revelation after this wise: "Since the daughters of Belial refuse to bear children unto the Saints, therefore thus saith the God of the Saints: Behold the red daughters of the forest, their voices are soft as the music of the falling waters, and they are as subservient to the will of man as the tamed doe, therefore they are more fit to become the wives of the Saints than the rebellious, ungodly children of the pale faces. Go, therefore, and preach the Gospel of JOSEPH SMITH and the Latter Day Saints to the red men of the lands of the setting sun." And thus it has happened that the Mormon faith is receiving many disciples from the Indian tribes of the Utah Reservation. The untutored sons of the forest accept the new gospel joyfully, since it offers them as many wives as they want, and relieves them from the control of the Indian Agency here on earth, and promises them illimitable hunting grounds, with never failing game, and innumerable copper colored houris in the immortal life beyond.

Nor is the wilds of the far West the only fields where Mormon missionary work is bringing forth a remunerative harvest. The Sandwich Islands, the Paradise of the Pacific, has long attracted the covetousness of the Salt Lake patriot, and through the influence of his preachers, some 4,500 of King KALAKANA's subjects have abjured their religion for that of the polygamous prophet. It is even seriously believed that King DAVID KALAKANA is about to become a convert himself, he always having had faith, like his great ancestors, in the doctrines of poligamy, in accordance with which he is now studying the Mormon Bible, while St. BRIGHAM has sent an apostle to him, to enlighten him upon the national and spiritual beatitudes of the Mormon doctrines. Should success crown the efforts of St. BRIGHAM's missionary, the Gentiles of Utah may congratulate themselves with the hope of the emigration of the entire body of "Latter Day Saints," to the volcanic isles of the Pacific, whose native race is now in danger of passing away from the earth, which probably will be averted by the transfusion of the Mormon with the native element of those now rapidly depopulating islands.

☞ The French and the Germans are engaged in a strife for the production of the most destructive weapons. The French gun, known as the Gras, a new invention, is said to be so much superior to the Chassepot that the latter are to be worked over. The German Beaumont gun is also a most murderous weapon. Should the repetition of the trial of strength between the two countries be postponed until the armies can be supplied with these new weapons, the surplus population can be disposed of with little trouble.

☞ No writer of the century has been better paid for her works than Madame GEORGE SAND. The earnings of her pen are variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 francs, she having frequently received from 50,000 to 100,000 francs for a single romance. When the fact is taken into consideration, that she writes so rapidly, that her labor is little else than improvisation on paper, it must be conceded that she possesses a money making genius, unequalled in the representatives of any other profession.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

THE DYING BODY

SUPPLIED WITH

The Vigor of Life

THROUGH

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER!

ONE BOTTLE

Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits. It Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It Cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be

Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious,

BE IT SEATED IN THE

LUNGS OR STOMACH, SKIN OR BONES, FLESH OR NERVES.

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Erysipeles, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life Principle are within the range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them. Sold by Druggists, $1 per bottle.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

ONE FIFTY CENT BOTTLE

Will cure more Complaints and prevent the system against sudden attacks of Epidemics and Contagious Diseases, than One Hundred Dollars expended for other medicines or medical attendance.

The moment Radway's Ready Relief is applied externally or taken internally according to directions—Pains, from whatever cause ceases to exist.

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers and others residing in sparsely settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Dyphtheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsy, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache; or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhœa, Cholera-Morbus or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps or Spasms, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Radway's

Regulating Pills,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept seperate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matter of a purely business character. The letter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date. We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

ROBT. S. B., Mifflinville.—We cannot furnish the books you ask about.

A Subscriber, Majority Point, Ills.—The firm you name is entirely reliable.

W. A. W., Gliddon, Iowa.—You can get an abridged copy of Cushing's parliamentary law of almost any New York bookseller for seventy-five cents.

B. F. M., Redfield.—A proprietary (revenue) stamp is still required on patent medicines. One gallon of rye will make from three to three and one-half gallons of whiskey.

LUCY S., St. Masonville, Iowa.—Your verses on Antediluvian High Life are hardly available for our columns.

B. H., Pike, W. T.—For any of Mr. Proctor's books, address D. Appleton & Co., New York. For astronomical lectures by different authors the same firm could probably meet your want in their "Popular Science Monthly," which is the most complete and comprehensive work of the kind published.

A. D. M., Belleville, Kan.—We think the West & Wilson is not manufactured now, at least not under that name. A full list of the sewing machines to be found in New York this summer does not include the West & Wilson. Try a line to the Wilson Co., 707 Broadway, New York.

B. V. R., Robinson, Ills.—We cannot tell you definitely, but suggest that you address A. B. Clossen, Jr., or E. Mendenhall, Cincinnati. Either of these gentlemen ought to be able to furnish you with what you want.

C. M. M., Black Hawk, Cal.—We do not know that an American reprint of Lord Lytton's plays has ever been made. Possibly some of our readers may have met the volume.

JOHN J. K., Lyon's Mills, Mich.—We do not keep any stock of books on hand. They are printed in Edinburg, Scotland, and imported for us by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

BOUNTY MONEY.—The heirs of John A. Stone, late of Co. G, 195th O. V. I.; also of Clayton Sturgeon or Sturgeon, late of the 5th U. S. Heavy Artillery, are entitled to a sum of bounty money, now lying at Gallipolis, Ohio. Particulars may be obtained by addressing White & Holcomb, attorneys, Gallipolis, Ohio.

A. J. P., Tarkio, Iowa.—We cannot tell where you will find the book you ask for. But any New York house will send you Bryant & Stratton's Series for $3.75, or any Philadelphia house, Crittenden's bookkeeping for $2.75. Your penmanship needs a good deal of practice before it will prove an ornament to a set of books.

REVOLVING RAKE.—If our correspondent who asked about a revolving rake will send us his address, we will forward him a circular stating where it is manufactured, etc. Our advertising columns are always open to enterprising manufacturers who pay for giving such information to the public.

STUDENT, Calcutta, O.—We cannot tell you where "Chemical Amusements" is published. Write to D. Appleton & Co., New York.—See answers elsewhere for reliable works on book keeping.

L. N. HOLMESBURG, Lindsburg Kansas:—Would be obliged to any of the readers of the BLADE who would give him full instructions for canning small fruits, vegetables etc. Mr. H. should take the FARM JOURNAL.

L. A. P., Waukatonica, O.—All your questions regarding the pension law have been recently answered.—We do not want a correspondent at present in Coshocton county.

G. H. H., Virgil City, Mo.—Sorry not to be able to oblige you, but we really cannot spare the time to solve mathematical problems.

J. W. D., Stevensville, Mich., wishes the address of Jacob Taylor, late Colonel of 40th Ohio Vol. Inf.—He also says: "The Dr. Stratton inquired for in the correspondents' column lives in St. Joseph, Berrien Co., Mich.

D. F. H., Rockfield, Ills.—For hoof-rot in your sheep, take 1 lb blue vitriol, ½ to ¼ lb of verdigris, 1 pint linseed oil, and 1 quart tar. Apply the mixture as soon as the disease begins to show its presence.

AMELIA B., South Bend, Ind.—In answer to your questions we send you a copy of the FARM JOURNAL for September, containing the first of "Aunt Carrie's Letters" on the toilet, the care of the hair, complexion, etc. These letters will contain a wider range of information regarding the improvement of one's personal appearance than any book we could name, and they will be published regularly each month.

E. G. C., Scio, Ohio.—calls our attention to the fact that in running around a curve the outer car wheel is drawn by the centrifugal force towards the outer circumference of the track. As the wheel is cast in a cone shape (that is with the inner part of the rim somewhat larger than the outer) the wheel is thus allowed to travel faster than the one in the inside of the track, which is revolving on its smaller circumference.

CHARLES N., Bridgeport, O.—There are ten papers published in the Spanish language in the United States and as many more in Mexico. You do not say whether you want a weekly or a monthly journal. For the former, take *La Independencia*, published at New York; for the latter, *El Espejo*, published at the same place. We cannot give you the subscription price, but a note to either journal will give you all such information.—To answer your other questions would be merely to make predictions which might or might not be fulfilled.

O. C. T., Kilbourn City, Wis.—Swine are affected by the microscopic parasite *Trichina Spiralis*, but it does not produce any marked symptoms except in extreme or aggravated cases. The parasite has great power of multiplying itself, even when passed into the human stomach, but it is said to be killed by thoroughly cooking the meat in which it is contained.

J. E. W., Reading, Mich.—The pineapple grows as a plant indigenous to the woods of South America, and from thence it has been carried to Africa and the East Indies, and latterly is cultivated with great care in Great Britain. The plants are hard and dry leaved, capable of enduring a great deal of drouth, yet producing beautiful and fragrant blossoms.

O. B. E., Gratis, O.—There is always a demand for first class phonographers, and such men command from $120 to $150 per month, sometimes more. It requires a great deal of labor and perseverance to become a good phonographer, and though one need not of necessity combine the duties of a phonographer with those of a general reporter, such is generally the case.—You ought not to find any difficulty in finding work after you can make a verbatim report, but we should not advise you to quit a business where you were doing fairly to become a phonographer.

H. H. S., Maple Plain.—Webb's adder is perhaps as good as any instrument manufactured. It can be bought at from eight to ten dollars, we believe, though we are not certain as to the price. A skilful accountant will gain little or nothing by the use of the adder, since it requires nearly as much time as to go over a column of figures in the ordinary way.—A microscope can be procured at almost any price from three dollars, up to thirty. Write to James Prentice, 164 Broadway, or to Benoit & Wood, No 148 Fulton street, New York.

E. B. O., Gralis, Ohio.—We only know of two places where reference is made to the infidel in the entire scriptures. The first of these occurs in Second Corinthians, 6th 15; the second in First Timothy, 5th, 8th.—If there is such a passage as the one you mention, we fail to find it.—There are so many letters to be answered through this department that it is impossible to dispose of them as one would an ordinary correspondence. We try to give every one as fair a chance as possible, but it is difficult to meet all the inquiries as fast as they are made.

S. A. A., South Oil City, Pa.—Your question is rather out of date and has been answered several times, but we will give you a brief outline. *Credit Mobilier* is from the French, and means literally a movable credit. The term was applied to an organization of men who undertook to build the Pacific Railroad on their personal credit, with the Goverment appropriations. The *Credit Mobilier* was a ring within a ring, the controlling members awarding to their own agents contracts to build the road at prices per mile which gave enormous profits, which were, of course, pocketed by the company themselves. Shares of stock in the *Credit Mobilier* Company were distributed among such Congressmen as would accept them, and at a merely nominal price, the design being to influence and control legislation in favor of the Company.

M. C. PRIDDY, Jonestown, Miss., in subscribing for LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and at the same time renewing his subscription to the BLADE, writes: The BLADE is so good I have determined to invest a dollar more in your other valuable publications."

DANIEL S. GARDNER, Atlanta, Ill., writes us under date of August 3d: "I received on the 1st inst. a copy of "The Wonders of the World," from Lee & Shepard, Boston, which I ordered with the BLADE of you, on the 20th ult. Myself and family are highly pleased with the book, and considering the great fund of useful information it contains, and the very liberal terms by which it is obtained, it is truly a marvel of cheapness."

C. J. DAUCHY, Spring, Crawford county, Pa., in renewing his subscription, says: "I have taken the BLADE for the last two years, and and am well pleased with it. As a family paper it fills a place in the family that such papers as the New York *Times* and *World* can never fill." We think Mr. Dauchy has the right idea exactly regarding the BLADE, and he has our thanks for the very cordial manner in which he expresses it.

THOMAS BACON, Richland, Mich., says: "I should be glad to see the BLADE circulate more extensively in Michigan, and shall aid it all in my power."

L. H. Paola, Kansas.—You can remove water stains from engravings or paper, by filling a vessel with pure water: dip the engraving in and move it backward and forward until wet through. Then fasten it to a flat board with drawing pins, and let it dry in the sunshine. Your idea of grinding tea as one does coffee, before using it, is probably good. A French chemist asserts that grinding tea before pouring boiling water on it, causes it to yield double the amount of its exhilerating qualities.

MRS. L. B.—Send your parrot, if possible, where there is another parrot which can speak. They should be placed near enough to hear, but not see each other, and the one will soon imitate the other. Always cover his cage with a woolen rug in winter, at night, and say over two or three times in the same tone some sentence you want him to learn, while throwing the cover over his cage. He may not notice it at the time, but some day will surprise you with it well said. Do not allow visitors to tease or frighten him.

GRANGER, Waterloo, Ind.—We subjoin a few figures relative to the wheat crop of the past and present seasons. In the crop year 1872-3 Great Britain imported about 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, and her estimated requirements for the crop year from September 1, 1873, to August 31, 1874, from foreign imports have been placed at 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. France, usually a large exporter of wheat, has been in the present crop year an importer to the extent of about 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, and Russia that has had in some previous years as high as 60,000,000 bushels annual surplus wheat for export, had scarcely half that amount from her crop of [illegible]. The United States in 1873 had a wheat crop estimated by the Agricultural Department at 277,372,000 bushels, which probably, in fact, exceeded 310,000,000 bushels, as about 88,000,000 bushels have been already exported, and 221,250,000 bushels are approximately required for seeding 20,000,000 acres of wheat and the food requirements of about 43,500,000, the present population of the United States. The harvest prospects in Europe for the cereal crops in 1874 are all that could be desired, and in the United States and the New Dominion the cereal crops have more acreage and are quite as promising as in 1873. France, Germany, Hungary, Russia, and Austrian and the Turkish provinces will in 1874 probably have their usual surplus, or more, for export.

The Indians.

The following telegram was received at Omaha on the 17th by General Ord, from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory: "A Cheyenne half-breed from Powder River says that in a Council of Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, it was decided to recall all hostile parties from the vicinity of the Railroad, and to return to the Agency, and that about 200 lodges of Cheyennes passed 35 miles north of this post Friday, en route to the Agency. They were very hungry, and eating their horses. I send this rumor for what it is worth."

An expedition under Colonel Anson Mills, consisting of three companies of the 3d Cavalry, one company of the 13th and one of the 14th Infantry, is now encamped near Rawlins, Wyoming. Three other companies and 20 Shoshone Indians will join the command in the Sweet Water Valley, with instructions to thoroughly scout the valleys of the Sweet Water, Powder and Big Horn Rivers, and the country to the southern extremity of Yellowstone Lake, and to administer the severest punishment possible to all Indians found out of their reservations. Much is expected of this expedition, which is finely equipped and will be in the field about three months.

New Fangled Diseases.

"Disease is very various," said Mrs. Partington, as she returned from a street door, in conversation with Dr. Bolus. "The doctor tells me that poor old Mrs. Haze has got two buckles on her lungs! It is dreadful to think of, I declair. The disease is so various! one way we hear of people's dying of hermitage of the lungs, another way of the brown creatures; here they tell us of the elementary canal being out of order, and there about tonsors of the throat; here we hear of neurology in the head, there of embargo; one side of us we hear of men being killed by getting a pound of tough beef in the sarcofgus, and there another kills himself by discovering his jocular vein. Things change so that I declair I don't know how to subscribe for any disease now-a-days. New names and new nostrils take the place of the old, and I might as well throw my old herb bag away." Fifteen minutes afterward Isaac had the herb bag for a target, and broke three squares of glass in the cellar window in trying to hit it before the old lady knew what he was about. She didn't mean exactly what she said.

Correspondence.

BUCKEYE SEEKING PLEASURE.

Norfolk—The Fruit Gardens—Meadows—Life on the Ocean Wave

STEAMER GEO. APPOLD,
Thursday, Aug. 13, 1874.

Your correspondent is "out on the ocean sailing," and has not seen a newspaper, or heard a whisper from the outside world for three days; but we have been in sight of land for several hours, and, as we have just rounded Cape Cod, there is a fair prospect that we shall soon be safe at "the Hub," where I shall be able to mail this letter and learn how things have got on without me.

The run from Norfolk to "Boston on the Bay" must be some 600 miles, and on this occasion has been very delightful, the weather being clear and pleasant without such winds or storms as make Neptune very uneasy. It is true, as Longfellow says:

> "His beating heart is not at rest:"

and that it requires a little education to bring his subjects under the laws of his Dominion and prevent what you eat from coming to the surface; but when, as in the present instance, he is in good humor and there is nothing to disturb his tranquility, a sail on the ocean is scarcely more than a sail over your lake, and very few persons on this trip have lost a meal or a night's rest.

The steamer, which is a fine vessel of 1,400 tons, belongs to a line running from Baltimore to Boston, and makes a considerable stop at Norfolk, to take on freight. You have heard of the market gardens about Norfolk, where it is a common thing to put a dozen acres in strawberries, as many more in melons, and half as many in tomatoes, raspberries, pears, apricots, &c.

The soil is admirable for this work, and the North is largely supplied from these gardens. We had a sample of what was being done in the melon trade. When we arrived on Tuesday morning, there were no less than 33 vessels loaded with the largest and most luscious melons, all waiting to have their cargoes taken on board the *Appold*. I inquired as to the number which these small crafts carried, and was told by one of the boatmen that he had 1,300, another said 1,200, and another 1,400. Allowing that the averaged 1,200, the number taken on board must have been about 40,000. I was told that about a thousand was raised on a single acre; but whether this is an ordinary or a special yield I am not able to say. There were also considerable quantities of other fruits, roots, etc. But the season has been better for melons than for anything else.

From the capes of the Chesapeake the Appold sailed due northeast, and was, of course, soon out of sight of land; and as there were no shores to fix the attention you may wonder what were the sources of conversation, occupation and amusement. Of course there were books and newspapers; but reading was done only by snatches and evidently in a very listless sort of way. In the evening I noticed a card party or two in the dining cabin; but the air was so soft and sweet above that most of the passengers sought the decks where they watched the motions of the waters, the sparkling phosphorescent light produced by the screw, which was always exceedingly brilliant, and the play of the lightning in the summer clouds.

On each morning there were early birds who desired to see how the sun would look when he first opened his moist eye over the rim of the endless ocean. Then there was an interest about the vessels that were in sight, the course that we were steering, the birds that followed in our wake, known as "Mother Carey's chickens," and the endless rythm of the waves. There were some who were dreading sea sickness and fearing the approach of winds and storms, and wondering what they would do to avert the apprehended evil. But when there was a cry of porpoises or whales everybody left book and newspapers, and all listless meditations, and rushed to the side of the ship to see the sight.

A school of porpoises, which seemed to be following the vessel in a genuine frolick, were particularly amusing. They sailed along apparently as fast as their propellors could carry them, making the water boil with their rapid movements, showing their fins above water, and occasionally leaping, one after another, six or eight feet out of their native element into the air, but without at all interfering with their progress. Of course the whole of our company were greatly stirred by the scene and sorry to part company with their silent but interesting companions.

The whales "put in an appearance" more frequently than the porpoises, and the anxiety to see them was still greater. They threw up the waters in strong jets, to inform us when to look for them, and when they came to the surface and showed their great fins and enormous broad backs and vigorous tails there was always an exclamation of surprise and admiration. They gave a loud grunt, too, occasionally, lashed the water into a great foam acting as if they had a consciousness of their muscular strength and acquious dignity.

But we are now approaching the wharf, and I must conclude my observations about those who have been trying "life on the ocean wave." Of course in so long a voyage the passengers establish a good understanding with each other, and part as if they had long been familiar friends. I shall only make a brief stay at the Hub, and you may hear from me next at New York or Washington.

BUCKEYE.

BUCKEYE AT THE HUB.

Boston—Concord—Historic—Emerson—Hawthorne—Miss Orcutt—Beecher and Tilton—Harvard—Mount Auburn.

BOSTON, Aug 17, 1874.

I have not been in Boston before in some thirty years, and it consequently appears to me as a new city. A large part of it has been redeemed from the ocean since then, and immense squares of solid brick edifices stand now where the water was then floating rafts of timber and laden vessels. I need not say that it is a handsome city, and you know already that it is a place of "ideas." What has impressed me chiefly is the solid magnificence of the streets which were so recently laid waste by the great fire. These immense palaces of trade, spread over an area of half a mile in extent, with scarcely a gap to show a sign of the recent devastation, give a grand impression of the wealth and enterprise of this historic city. The new buildings are of the best character, light and cheerful in their aspect, and without the mansard roof which proved so disastrous during the fire.

There is another characteristic of the "Hub" which is brought forcibly to my attention. I refer to the loving care with which it cherishes its historic characters. I have not kept a record of the memorials which I have seen in my hasty rambles through the "Mall," the State House, the public libraries, the public gardens &c., &c.; but I remember the great battle monument, the beautiful monument to the soldiers and sailors that fell during the recent war, the various paintings of Sumner, Agassiz and other distinguished men of the State, the full length statues of Warren, Webster, Horace Mann, John A. Andrew, John Winthrop, Joseph Story, James Otis and John Adams; and the monument to the man who discovered the other remedy.—Also, the souvenirs of chirography sacredly kept in the public libraries of those whose pens have administered to the pleasure and well-being of the people. Among these were several in the library at Concord, which made me long for time to examine them more closely. They were manuscript writings in prose and poetry, apparently first copies, with erasures and emendations, by Oliver Wendell Homes, Thoreau, Lowell, Emerson and Motley.

Concord, where I have spent a day or two with a friend, is a sweet village of 2,500 inhabitants, garnished with abundant shade trees, beautiful lawns and abundant flowers. Among its trees are splendid old elms, whose long and graceful branches bend beneath a wealth of leaves, which keep the streets and walks always in grateful shadow. One of its most beautiful buildings is a public library, erected at the expense of Mr. William Munro, a wealthy and enterprising citizen, at a cost of about seventy-five thousand dollars. It is a model of architectural appropriateness and good taste, as well as of convenience and elegance. It contains at present about 12,000 volumes.

Concord, you may remember, as interesting historic relations to the country. The Provincial Congress was in session there in the spring of 1775, and Adams, Hancock, and other leading rebels, were there; and Congress had ordered stores to be gathered there; all of which made it a point of interest for the British troops stationed in Boston. So a secret expedition was planned and started off in the night on the 18th of April. At Lexington on the 19th, they met a handful of our men and fired on them, "drawing the first blood," and killing eight men, but there was no attempt to resist them. When they reached Concord, they found something like an organized resistance, and a good deal of resistance that was not organized. After destroying some of the stores, they became alarmed at the rapid accumulation of armed Yankees, and on reaching a bridge that then crossed the Concord river, (a small stream) they found a considerable force on the opposite side, among which they fired, killing two men. It was then, for the first time, that the Americans turned on the invaders and fired; and it was then and there that the first British soldier fell and the war was inaugurated. A monument was erected in 1836 to commemorate the spot, and Edward Everett made one of his best speeches on the occasion. On being thus met with arms the British troops retreated and were pursued in a very irregular manner and fired on from houses and barns and stone fences, our numbers increasing as the retreat went on. Gen. Gage sent forward a reinforcement to cover the retreat, but the result of the day's work was the death of 73 British soldiers, 172 wounded, and 26 missing, while on our side 49 were killed, 36 wounded, and 5 missing.

On my way to the monument which marks the spot where the war was thus inaugurated, I passed the "Old Manse" in which Hawthorne wrote his sketches. It is a large two-story farm house, weather-worn and out of order. It probably got its cognomen from having been the residence of the Rev. Mr. Emerson, grandfather of the famous Ralph Waldo Emerson. In another direction, a little out of the village, and a mile or more away, is the present residence of Mr. Emerson, a plain house of good size, standing back from the street about 40 feet, and flanked by an orchard loaded down with fruit. A little further along on the same street is the residence of Miss Orcutt, the author of "Little Women," and next to her the old residence of Hawthorne. Both are unpretentious buildings, and just behind them rises an abrupt hill, planted with spruce and larches, concealing a well-trod path between the two houses and another winding up to the crown of the hill, where Hawthorne spent much of his time in walking back and forth while contemplating the themes which his pen so illuminated.

The Beecher-Tilton affair attracts more attention here, I think, than in Washington. The newspapers are greedy after every interview and every scrap of evidence, and published Mr. Beecher's long statement nearly entire on Friday morning, having received it during the preceding night by telegraph. The comments from the chair editorial and the social circle are alike in Mr. Beecher's favor and foreshadow the complete restoration of confidence in the great preacher. Of course those who have committed themselves against him are not satisfied, but his personal friends, and the friends of religion and good morals generally, have ceased to doubt his rectitude, and the feeling of relief and satisfaction is so obvious as to show that the law prosecution threatened by Mr. Tilton would amount to nothing and will probably not be pressed. It is evident, however, that Mr. Moulton's position is a very uncomfortable one, and if he thinks he can get even with Mr. Beecher by a Tilton's appeal to a court of law, the appeal may be made.

Boston is said to be dull now, but to a Washingtonian it presents a busy aspect and wears the appearance of great prosperity. It got full many years ago and has run over largely into East Boston, Roxbury, Cambridge and a dozen other suburban places, all of which have the power of unlimited expansion.

I rode out to the University and Mount Auburn on Saturday. The buildings of the University are large and numerous, the grounds pleasant, and everything about it wears the aspect of prosperity and success. The cemetery is beautiful beyond any power of description. It is not so large as Greenwood or so impressive in its scenery, but in its gardening and ornamentation generally it far exceeds it.

BUCKEYE.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Santa Clara Valley—Santa Cruze Mountains—The Fertility of the Soil and the Beauty of the Landscape.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY, Cal.,
August 4th, 1874.

Santa Clara Valley is considered one of the gardens of the Pacific Coast. Its latitude is 37° N., longitude 122° W.; mean temperature for the year, about 57°. Its length is nearly sixty miles northerly and southerly, and wide from three to twenty miles; and in area it embraces Santa Clara county, portion of San Mateo and Alameda counties, as well as a large arm of the San Francisco Bay which extends up the valley for forty miles; is from a navigable stream to eight miles in width—a beautiful sheet of water upon which steamboats and other vessels engaged in trade with the interior of the valley and San Francisco, daily find employment.

The Santa Cruz (Sahn-ta-krooz) range of mountains, which separates the Valley from the ocean on the west, are cut with deep ravines and covered with vegetation. From this range comes principally all the wood and lumber used in the Valley. Here is found forests of red wood, which for building purposes can hardly be excelled in ease and smoothness of working, as well as durability. On the Eastern side of the Valley a range of high hills and mountains separates Santa Clara from San Joaquin (Wah-keen) Valley. These reach an altitude from 2,000 to 2,500 feet, and are said to be very fertile to their summits, and thirty to fifty miles wide.

These ranges, in passing southward, approach each other, and at Pajaro (Pa-haro) river form the southern boundery of the valley, making nearly an acute angle in shape, with its base near San Francisco. The general aspect is beautiful, from whatever point of view, and the exclamation of the stranger is often heard, as the cars wind their way up either side of the bay to the interior. Although this is the most barren and unfavorable season of the year to see the land-scape in its full beauty, the ground is parched and dried—the foot hills look arid, and the higher ranges back crisped and burnt. Still the contrast and ever-changing scene that is brought in view, holds the traveler's attention to the scenes coming and passing, the fields of harvested and unharvested wheat, the huge piles of California hay, glistening white in the bright shining sun, the groves of live oak scattered over the plain and farm houses surrounded by their green orchards and strange looking trees, the cozy villages with their fresh blooming yards of shrubs and flowers, all give an impression that nature tried her hand in miniature here before she began the gigantic work of making the interior of the continent.

Here, upon comparatively slight elevation, the eye takes in as a whole the valley and mountain, the land and water, the villages and cities; there, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic ocean, from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, with its ocean-like lakes, its apparent never ending plains, covered with every producion of the earth, its millions of people, its cities of thousands, its commerce untold, its capacity for all time to come, for all purposes and demands. There, there is no hemming in by mountain ranges, no artificial brooks; but far, far away, where man has scarcely traveled, the rivers take their rise, flow on and on, through State after State, dispensing life and fertility, upon whose deep and broad surfaces float huge boats, palatial palaces carrying the thousands who travel from city to city for pleassre and profit, there it is, where the human vision is unbounded by naught for days, although moving many miles each hour, except by lovely landscapes, beautiful fields, cultivated farms, cozy villages, active cities which spread their broad arms far out to welcome the traveler, either for business or pleasure.

The greatness and vastness of the interior of our country when comparing, makes the mind forget what is passing, and the senses for the time being have slept. But to Santa Clara Valley: The soil is varied; different varieties are found in streaks and spots; the principal kinds are the adobe, gravelly loam, clay mixed with decomposed rocks, and that which contains what is called alkaline. Each has its own adaptation for cereal and vegetable growth. The foot hills, a low range of hills on each side of the valley, or what might be called a plateau, is said to be peculiarly adapted to the production of some kinds of fruit better than the lands below, on account of its greater heat during the entire year. This is thought to be so; therefore it is called the warm belt, but as for the certainty of this being so, there seems to be nothing positive, as no observations by instruments have been made to compare with other portions of the valley. Its villages, towns and city will compare with any portion of the country in beauty, size and wealth, its inhabitants in intelligence, hospitality and industry, its climate perhaps equal, if not superior to any on the Pacific Coast. Its schools, academies and colleges of learning hardly have their equal on the continent, unless it be some exceptions at or near the hub of the world, where scholars are ripe with lore and age. Here surely the advantages of education to the young cannot be excelled, for nothing seemingly has been wanting to advance educational interest, and here I will make an enquiry, or suggestion, will not the physical organism, the brain of the pupil, endure more urging in this peculiar climate than in the warmer, more humid and changeable, the other side of the Rocky Mountains? If so, California has one great advantage in the education of the young, and as a physiological fact, is worthy of consideration.

TOURIST.

Forest Fires in Canada.

The bush is on fire near Inverness, Canada. A large amount of property is already destroyed.

The bush fires about Ottawa are becoming very alarming. The village of Aylmer is threatened with destruction. All the male population are fighting the fire. There is a large fire in the woods, four miles above the city. Engines and men were sent up from here to render assistance. The atmosphere is filled with smoke and the wind is blowing hard.

The destructive fires raging in the vicinity of Ottawa, are a repetition of the devastating fires of 1870. The most disastrous scene is in the direction of Aylmer, where the fire is three miles in length, and making rapid progress toward Duchene. One of the Ottawa engines and the fire brigade was sent to fight the flames near Skead's Mills.

The citizens are hard at work fighting the element. Business operations were suspended on the 17th, and the city is enveloped in a cloud of smoke and ashes. Many are packing up their valuables, preparatory to flight.

Extensive brush fires have been raging in the Tenth and Eeventh Concessions north of Orillia, Ont. The flames are spreading so rapidly that great fears are entertained by the settlers.

A Tragedy at Sea.

An account has just reached the *Journal Officiel* of a frightful tragedy on the high seas. On the 8th of June the Italian vessel Napoleon Camarero sailed from Macao, with a crew of 40 men, 663 coolies from Callao, and 8,000 packets of fireworks. After a lapse of two days the interpreter discovered a plot among the emigrants to seize on the ship. The Captain immediately ordered one-half of them to be confined in the hold, but the next day those who remained on deck armed themselves with knives, belaying pins, pieces of wood, in short, anything they could lay their hands on, and attacked the crew, who defended themselves with muskets and revolvers. The coolies then massed themselves on the forecastle and set fire to the vessel, hoping that the crew would set to work at the pumps to extinguish the flames. During that time they had also freed their comrades and murdered the few sailors they could get hold of. The Captain, seeing what they were doing, ordered the boats to be lowered and left the ship with the remainder of his men. Some sailors who remained on board with the doctor, the magazine man, and the interpreter, were unable to prevent the flames from reaching the fireworks, and the ship blew up, scattering the fragments of the mutineers in every direction under the very eyes of the escaped crew.

Political News.

The Illinois straight Democratic State Central Committee on the 17th, issued a circular, setting forth the principles upon which the call is based, and asking Old-line Democrats to send full delegations to the Convention to be held at Springfield, on the 25th inst.

The Arkansas Republican State Central Committee has called a State Convention for the 15th of September. The Committee ignores the present Constitutional Convention, taking the position that it was called without authority.

At the recent election in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Indian Territory, Colman Cole was elected Governor of the Choctaws, and Frank Overton Governor of the Chickasaws. This is a triumph of progressive principles.

REMINGTON.

Sewing Machines, Fire Arms, Agricultural Implements.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the BEST COMBINATION of good qualities, namely: *Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with* PERFECT LOCK STITCH.

It is a *Shuttle Machine* with *automatic* DROP FEED. DESIGN BEAUTIFUL and *construction very best.*

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has received premiums at many Fairs throughout the United States, and without effort took the grand MEDAL OF PROGRESS—the *highest order of Medal* that was awarded at the late VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The REMINGTON WORKS also manufacture the new DOUBLE-BARRELLED BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN, snap and positive action, with *patent joint check*, a marvel of beauty, finish and cheapness—and the CELEBRATED REMINGTON RIFLES—ADOPTED BY NINE DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS—and renowned throughout the world for Military, Hunting and Target purposes—ALL KINDS OF PISTOLS, Rifle Canes, METALLIC CARTRIDGES, &c.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Improved MOWING MACHINES, STEEL PLOWS, HOES, CULTIVATORS, COTTON GINS, IRON BRIDGES, &c. GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circulars.

Branch Offices—294 Bowery, N. Y.; 281 Broadway, N. Y.; 285 State street, Chicago, Ill.; 181 Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.; 332 Washington St., Boston Mass.; 406 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

ILION, NEW YORK

The Greatest Book Offer Ever Made

THE BEST BOOKS PUBLISHED

AND THE

TOLEDO BLADE,

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL

OR

Locke's National Monthly

AT A LITTLE OVER

The Price of the Periodicals Alone

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing that they have arranged, through the great publishing house of Lee & Shepard, Boston, a list of Books which they propose to give their patrons (in connection with their periodicals, as stated below,) at prices merely nominal. The Books offered in Lists [illegible] and 3 are published by Nimmo & Co., Edinburgh, Scotland, and are imported expressly for us.

We call especial attention to these Lists, feeling that our scheme for this year will be approved by our patrons as was our last year's.

LIST NO. 1.

For $2.25 we will send the Weekly Blade one year and any book of this series.
For $1.50 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book of this series.
For $1.75 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book of this list.

Shakespeare, Complete, 768 pages.
Byron—Numerous Notes, 640 pages
Scott—With Notes, 656 pages
The Arabian Nights, 640 pages
Burns—With Memoir, etc, 646 pages
Moore's Poetical Works, 640 pages
Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland
Eliza Cook's Poems, 624 pages
Johnson's Lives of the Poets
Butler's Hudibras, Notes by Zachary Grey
Dr. Syntax's Three Tours, Colored Portrait
Cowper's Poetical Works
Dante—The Vision—Translated by Cary

This series is the celebrated Chandos Classics, beautifully printed and bound, and sold at retail at from $1.50 to $2.00. We confidently recommend them to our patrons. There will be no disappointment.

LIST NO. 2.

For $2.50 we will send any book on this list and the Weekly Blade one year.
For $2.00 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on this list.
For $1.75 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

Cowper—Illustrated by Birket Foster
Milton's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Wordsworth's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Southey's Joan of Arc and Minor Poems
Goldsmith, Johnson, Shenstone and Smollett
Kirke White, (by Southey,) Illustrated
Burns—Illustrated by John Gilbert
Moore's (Thomas) Poems—Illustrated
Byron's Poems—Illustrated by Gilbert
Pope's Poetical Works—Illustrated
James Montgomery's Poems, with plates
Eliza Cook's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Ainsworth's Ballads
Humorous Poetry
Spencer's Complete Works
Scott's Poetical Works, with Illustrations
Herbert's Works, with Illustrations
Campbell's (Thomas) Poetical Works
Lover's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Bloomfield's Poems—Illustrated
Shakespeare's Complete Works—Illustrated
Chaucer's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Casket of Gems
Keble's Christian Year
Sanford and Merton
Thompson's Poetical Works
"L. E. L." (Miss Landon)
Scottish and English Ballads
Robinson Crusoe
Sacred Poems
Choice Poems and Lyrics
Shakespeare Gems
Book of Wit and Humor
Familiar Quotations
Wise Sayings of Great and Good
Tennyson's Poems, complete—Illustrated
Keat's Poems—Illustrated
Shelley's Poems—Illustrated
Coleridge's Poems—Illustrated
Leigh Hunt's Poems—Illustrated
Dryden's Poems—Illustrated
Rogers' Poems—Illustrated
Heman's Poems—Illustrated
Hood's Poetical Works—Illustrated by Dore
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy complete

This is the Household Series of Standard Works, handsomely bound in cloth, bevelled boards, gilt edges and rubricated titles; with illustrations by John Gilbert, and others. They retail at $1.75 to $2.50 each, and are such books as any one may well put in his Library.

LIST NO. 3.

For [illegible] we will send the Weekly Blade and any book on this list.
For $[illegible] we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on the list.
For $2.2[illegible] we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

"Shakespeare's Complete Works," With a Biographical Sketch by Mary Cowden Clarke, and numerous illustrations.
Burns' Complete Poetical and Prose Works
Lord Byron's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Josephus. The whole works of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish Historian.
The Arabian Nights Entertainments—Translated from the Arabic. A new edition.
The Works of Jonathan Swift, D. D. Carefully selected, with life of the author, etc.
The Works of Daniel DeFoe.
Mrs. [illegible]'s Poems.
*Wonders of the World.
*History of the American Revolution
The Works of Tobias Smollett
The Canterbury Tales and Fairie Queene, with other Poems of Chaucer and Spencer
Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works
The Works of the British Dramatists. Carefully selected from the original editions
The Scottish Minstrel. The Songs and Song Writers of Scotland, subsequent to Burns
Moore. The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. Illustrated by eminent artists.
Fielding's writings, comprising his celebrated works of fiction, with life, etc.
Sterne's Works.
Boswell's Life of Johnson.

This List except *"Wonders of the World and *History of the American Revolution," comprises the Library Edition in large octavo volumes, tinted paper, with steel portrait and vignette, handsomely bound, Roxburgh style, gilt tops. These books are elegant in all respects, and retail at from $2.50 to $4.00. There are no better or handsomer books than these manufactured.

LIST NO. 4.

We have selected for our List No. 4 a series of Scientific Works known as "Technical Manuals," for Joiners, Carpenters, Machinists, Builders, Cabinet-makers, Stonemasons, Tin-plate Workers, and Artisans generally, consisting of a Series of Volumes which contain the essentials of a complete Technical Education. These books are essentials in the trades, and each one, to the Mechanic or Farmer, is worth every day ten times its price.

Linear Drawing. Containing the principles of Linear Drawing as adapted to Trade, Manufactures, Engineering, &c., 156 illustrations and Diagrams. Cloth limp.

Orthographic and Isometrical Projection. Treating of the Projections of Plans, Elevations and Sections of Solids, for Masons, Carpenters, Builders and Artisans generally, 40 whole-page Diagrams. Cloth limp.

Building Construction, the Elements of, and Architectural Drawing, 130 illustrations. Cloth limp.

Either of the three books above sent as follows: With Blade, $2.25; with Farm Journal, $1.50; with Locke's National Monthly, $1.75.

Practical Perspective. Containing perspective Projection of Simple Points Planes and Rectangular Solids, Polygons, Pyramids, Circles, Arches, &c.; 36 double-page illustrations.—Cloth limp.

Blade and above $2.50; Farm Journal and above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and above $2.00.

Arms and Ammunition. By Major V. D. Majendie, R. A. Illustrated. Cloth.

Applied Mechanics. By Professor R. S. Ball L. L. D. Illustrated by numerous Diagrams.—Cloth. With 140 Questions for Examination.

Blade and either of the two, $2.25; Farm Journal and either, $1.50 Locke's National Monthly and either $1.75.

Drawing for Carpenters and Joiners. Containing a Description of the Construction of the Subject of each Study, and the Method of Drawing it; with Elementary Lessons in Freehand and Object Drawing; 80 illustrations. Double Volume. Cloth, lettered.

Blade and above $2.60; Farm Journal and above $1.85; Locke's National Monthly, $2.10

Systematic Drawing and Shading, giving Practical Lessons on Drawing, showing its value, as well as the necessary connection between its various stages. Cloth limp.

Blade and above $2.25; Farm Journal and above $1.25; Locke's National Monthly and above $1.50.

Drawing for Metal-Plate Workers. By Ellis A. Davidson. Containing Practical Geometry and Projection, specially adapted to this branch of industry; the Penetration of Solids and the Development of Surfaces; Elementary Lessons in Freehand Object Drawing, &c. Six double and twenty-six single pages of illustrations adapted for drawing copies. Cloth.

Blade and above $2.50; Farm Journal and above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and above $2.00

Gothic Stonework. By Ellis A. Davidson. Containing the History and Principles of Church Architecture, and Illustrations of the Characteristic Features of each Period the arrangement of Ecclesiastical Edifices &c. Seven Double and Eighteen Single-page Plates. Cloth.

Blade and above $2.50; Farm Journal and above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and above $2.00.

Drawing for Stonemasons. By Davidson. Containing a Description of the Construction of the subject of each study and the method of Drawing it. With Elementary Lessons in Freehand and Object Drawing, and a Concise History of Masonry. Six Double and Twenty-five Single Pages of Illustrations. Cloth.

Model Drawing. Containing the Elementary Principles of Drawing from solid forms, the Method of Shading, and patterns for making drawing objects in card board. Intended to teach the Student to draw direct from the object instead of from copies—20 single and 6 double-page plates.

Color. By Professor Church, M. A., with six colored plates and numerous Illustrations. Cloth.

Drawing for Bricklayers. By Ellis A. Davidson. Containing the Constructive Principles of Brickwork, and the Method of Drawing each Subject; together with the elements of Freehand, Object and Plain Drawing. Containing Two Double and Thirty-two Single Pages of Illustrations, adapted for Architectural Drawing. Cloth.

Drawing for Cabinet-Makers. By Ellis A. Davidson. With Lessons in Ornamental and Object Drawing, Elementary instruction in Water-Colored Drawing. Containing Twenty-four Single and Five Double-page Plates. Cloth.

Blade and any one of the five above $2.50. Farm Journal and any one of the five above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and any one of the five $2.00.

Drawing for Machinists and Engineers.—Comprising a Complete Course of Drawing, adapted to the requirements of Millwrights and Engineers. Also a Course of Practical Instruction in the Colouring of Plans, &c.—The Volume contains a large Series of Mechanical Drawings and copies of complete Modern Machines; the history and action of each Machine being given in each case—[illegible] double-page, 4 treble-page and [illegible] other Engravings and Working Diagrams. Cloth limp.

Blade and above $2.75; Farm Journal and above 1.75. Locke's National Monthly and [illegible]

REMARKS:—Books ordered from any of these lists will be mailed, post-paid, as fast as the orders are received. Every copy sent is warranted perfect. In case books do not arrive within a reasonable time, a postal card stating complaint concisely will be promptly answered. Time, however, should always be given. Orders come in at the rate of a thousand a week, and delays are unavoidable. But every one who orders a book may be certain of receiving it. Wait a long while before making complaint.

☞ Write plainly, giving Name, Post office, County and State. ☞ Write very plainly so that no mistakes can occur. Address,

LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

WHITE SAND!
For PAINTERS AND BUILDERS.
Address C. TOLL, Monroe, Mich.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau st., New York.

DR. GOFF will give $50 reward for any case of SEMINAL WEAKNESS, PRIVATE or FEMALE DISEASE that his remedies cannot cure. Office established in [illegible]. Twenty thousand cases cured with these remedies. Medicines sent by mail or express. Treatment one month, $4; two months, $5. Give full symptoms of the case. Consultation free. Address Dr. A. C. GOFF, Syracuse, N. Y.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.
Original and Unequaled for Bluing Clothes. Put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second st., Philadelphia. Every Grocer and Druggist should sell it, and every housekeeper buy and use it.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

FARMERS,

In These Hard Times,

GET THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST

THE

American Farm Journal

Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and is furnished at

75 CENTS PER YEAR

Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

THE SCANDAL.

(Concluded.)

ard again. He says it was not from Theodore Wilkinson got the statement, but from Carpenter. Is he reporting that view? I have told Claflin that you would come with Carpenter, if he could be found, but at any rate by nine to-night, to see Storrs, but did not say anything about Storrs. I sent Cleveland with my horse and buggy over to hunt Carpenter. Will you put Carpenter on his guard about making such statements—from him they bear the force of coming from headquarters.

Yours truly and ever,
H. W. BEECHER.

Meanwhile, Halliday had had an interview with Tilton, the result of which as unsettling the matter between Tilton and Beecher was very anxiously awaited by Beecher, who communicated to me, and who was also quite as anxious that Tilton should take no steps by which the matter between them should get into the newspapers or be made in any manner a matter of controversy. With this view he stated the situation on the same night of the interview between Halliday and Tilton in the following letter, which is without date and was written in pencil in great haste:

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

SUNDAY NIGHT.

MY DEAR FRIEND: The Eagle ought to have nothing to-night. It is that meddling which stirs up our folks. Neither you nor Theodore ought to be troubled by the side which you served so faithfully in public. The deacons' meeting I think is adjourned. I saw Bell; it was a friendly movement. The only near next danger is the women Morrill, Bradshaw and the poor dear child. If the papers will hold off a month we can ride out of the gale and make safe anchorage, and then when once we are in deep, tranquil waters we will all join hands in a profound and genuine *Laus Deo*, for through such a wilderness only a Divine Providence could have led us undevoured by the open-mouthed beasts that lay in wait for our lives. I go on the twelve o'clock train after a sleepless night. I am anxious about Theodore's interview with Halliday. Will you send me a line Monday night or Tuesday morning, care of Mr. M. P. Kennard, Boston, Massachusetts? I shall get mails there till Friday.

THE CHARGES OF BLACKMAIL ANSWERED.

I have now produced to the committee all the letters and documents bearing upon the subject matter of this inquiry, which I have in my possession, either from Beecher, Tilton or Mrs. Tilton, previous to the Bacon letter, and there is but one collateral matter of which I desire to speak. Beecher never intimated to me that he thought there was any desire on Tilton's part to blackmail him, and as I had the sole management of the money controversy between Tilton and Bowen, I know there was no attempt on Tilton's part to blackmail or get anything more than what I believed his just due from Mr. Bowen. The question whether Wilkeson knew or believed that any offense had been committed will depend upon the fact whether he knew of anything that had been done by Beecher or Tilton's wife which called for an apology at the time he wrote the "Tripartite Covenant." That the "Tripartite Covenant" was made solely in reference to disclosures which Bowen had made to Tilton and Tilton had made to Bowen, and Tilton's letters set forth Beecher's acts towards himself were improper advances made to his wife, and that he so limited his charges in order to save the honor of his wife. These questions will be answered by the production of the letter of April 2d, 1872, written by Samuel Wilkeson.

WILKESON TO MOULTON.

NEW YORK, April 2d, 1872.

MY DEAR MOULTON:—Now for the closing act of justice and duty. Let Theodore pass into your hands the written apology which he holds for the improper advances, and do you pass it into the friendly fire in your room of reconciliation; then let Theodore talk to Oliver Johnson. I hear that he and Carpenter, the artist, have made this whole affair the subject of conversation in the clubs.

Sincerely yours,
SAMUEL WILKESON.

This letter, it will be observed, contains no protest against blackmailing, either on Tilton's part or my own, upon Beecher or Bowen, and is of the date of the "Tripartite Covenant." Wilkeson also hearing of Tilton's troubles kindly offered to secure him very lucrative employment in a large enterprise with which he was connected, as appears from a letter dated January 11th, 1874.

WILKESON TO TILTON.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. Co.,
January 11th, 1871.

DEAR TILTON:—You are in trouble. I come to you with a letter just mailed to Jay Cooke, advising him to secure your services as a platform speaker to turn New England, old England, or the great West upside down about our Northern Pacific. Pluck up heart. You shan't be trampled down. Keep quiet. Don't talk; don't publish. Abide your time, and it will be a very good time, take my word for it.

SAMUEL WILKINSON.

This letter was dated after the letter of apology and after the letter of Tilton to Bowen, and Wilkeson could hardly have desired to employ in so grave an enterprise one whom he then knew or believed to be attempting to blackmail his employer, and besides his kindly expressions and advice to Tilton seem to me wholly inconsistent with such an allegation. On the third of May, 1873, I knew that Tilton was in need of money, and I took leave, without consulting him, to send him my check for a thousand dollars, and a duebill for that amount to be signed by him, enclosed in a letter, and which he returned to me with the endorsement thereon.

"DEAR FRANK:—I can't borrow any money; for I see no way of returning it.
Hastily, T. T."

After the above paper was returned to me, on the same day I sent him $1,000, leaving it to be a matter between ourselves and a money transaction. I know to the contrary of this, so far as Beecher is concerned, that Tilton never made a demand on him for money, or pecuniary aid in any way or form. He asked only that Beecher should interpose his influence and power to protect him from the slanders of those who claimed to be Beecher's friends, while Beecher himself, with the generosity and kindness towards Tilton which had always characterized his acts during the whole of this unhappy controversy, of his own motion, insisted through me in aiding Tilton in establishing his enterprise of the Golden Age, for which purpose he gave me the sum of $5,000, which I was to expend in such a manner as I deemed desirous to help the enterprise along, and if Tilton was any time in need personally, to aid him. It was understood between myself and Beecher that this money should go to Tilton as if it came from my own voluntary contributions for his benefit, and that he should not know, and be will not know until he reads this statement, for I do not believe he has derived it from any other source, that this money came from Beecher, or thinks that he is in any way indebted to him for it.

Annexed is an account of receipts and expenditures of that sum so far as it had been expended:

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

1873—May 2d, received $5,000; May 31, paid $1,000; July 11th, paid $950; August 15th, paid $200; September 12th, paid $500; September 30th, paid $500; December 16th, paid $250.

1874—February 24th, paid $500; March 30th, paid $400; May 2d, paid $250; May 26th, paid $500. Total, $4,550.

I also annex two letters of March 30th, 1874, from the publishers of the Golden Age, which will tend to vouch for the expenditure of a part of the above amount:

RULAND TO MOULTON.

(Private.) THE GOLDEN AGE,
NEW YORK, March 30, 1874.

DEAR MR. MOULTON:—We are in a tight spot. Mr. —— is away, and we have no money and no paper. Can't get the latter without the former. We owe about $100 for paper, and the firm we have been ordering from refuse to let us have any more without money. Haven't any paper for this week's issue.

Truly, yours,
O. W. RULAND.

P. S.—If you can do anything for us, I trust you will, to help us get over this chasm.

FROM SAME TO SAME.

THE GOLDEN AGE, NEW YORK,
March 30, 1874.

DEAR MR. MOULTON:—I am more grateful than I can tell you for the noble and generous way you came to the rescue of the Golden Age this afternoon. Truly your friend,

O. W. RULAND.

I think proper to add further, that Tilton more than once said to me that he could and would receive nothing from Beecher in the way of pecuniary assistance. I remember one special instance in which the subject was discussed between us. Beecher had told me he was willing to furnish money to pay the expenses of Theodore Tilton and his family in travelling abroad, in order that Tilton might be saved from the constant state of irritation which arose from the rumors he was daily hearing. I rather hinted at than informed Tilton of this fact, and he repelled even the intimation of such a thing with the utmost indignation and anger. Therefore, I only undertook the disbursement of this sum at the most earnest and voluntary request of Beecher.

Mr. Moulton here incorporates in his statement a long letter from Tilton to a friend in the West, and which came into his possession at the time it was written, explaining his (Tilton's) position in regard to Mrs. Woodhull, and the injurious publication made against him and his family and Mr. Beecher.

The first intimation of the insanity of Tilton arose in this wise: Prior to Sunday, March 29, 1874, a publication was made of a statement by a reporter of the Brooklyn Union, purporting to be the result of an interview with Thos. G. Shearman, clerk of Plymouth Church, to the effect, (I quote from memory) that Tilton was insane, and that he stated that Mrs. Tilton had mediumistic fits, whatever disease that may be, in which she had stated matters affecting the Church of Beecher, and to the statement of neither of them, for that reason, was any credit to be given. This publication, as it tended not only to excite Tilton to a defense of his sanity, but also coming from the Clerk of Plymouth Church, might be supposed to be an authoritative expression of its pastor; annoyed Beecher very much, and he wrote the following letter:

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

Sunday Morning, March 9, 1874.

My Dear Frank:—Is there to be no end of trouble? Is wave to follow wave in endless succession? I was cut to the heart when C. showed me that shameful paragraph from the Union. Its cruelty is beyond description. I felt like lying down and saying, "I am tired, tired, tired of living, or of trying to resist the devil of mischief. I would rather have had a javeline launched against me a hundred times than against those that have suffered so much. The shameful indelicacy of bringing the most sacred relations into such publicity fills me with horror. But there are some slight alleviations. The paragraph came when the public mind was engaged with the Council and with Theodore's letters. I hope it will pass without further notice. If it is not taken up by other papers, it will sink out of sight and be forgotten; whereas, if it be assailed it may give it a conspicuity that it never would have had, but I shall write Shearman a letter and give him my full feelings about it. I must again be, as I have heretofore been, indebted to you for a judicious counsel on this new and flagrant element. My innermost soul longs for peace, and if that cannot be before death, that will bring peace. My fervent hope is that this drop of gall may sink through out of sight and not prove a mortal poison.

Yours ever,
H. W. B.

I have written strongly to Shearman, and hope that he will send a letter to T. unsolicited. I am sick—head, heart and body—but must move on. I feel this morning like letting things go by the run. The letter of retraction, as proposed by Tilton, not being for the committee, I felt it my duty, in his interest, to take such measures as should result in an apology from Shearman to Tilton. I accordingly carried to him a copy of the paper having the article and laid it upon his desk in his office, and said to him that if the statements in this article were not made by him, he ought to retract them. Although it lay on his desk, he said to me that he had not seen the article, and didn't mean to see it. I told him that he must see it, and if it was not true he must say so. He said he didn't want to read it, and would not read it. I then left him. Afterwards I saw Tilton, told him what I had done, and he said, "We will go up together," which we did, and met Mr. Shearman. Mr. Tilton called his attention to the statement in the Brooklyn Union as having come from him (Shearman), concerning himself and his wife, that one was insane and the other subject to midiumistic fits. Said he (Mr. Shearman) "this is untrue, and if you are not correctly reported, your simple duty is to say so, and if you have made such a statement I demand that you retract and apologize. If you do not, I shall hold you responsible in any way I can for such injurious statement. This conference brought about an explanation from Shearman, which Tilton refused to accept, and Shearman, two days afterwards, sent him another letter of explanation, in which he says:

"I am now satisfied that what I did say was erroneous." Meanwhile it had come to be spread about that Beecher had made a similar accusation as to the sanity of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton to that of Shearman, to which report Mr Beecher gave an emphatic denial in a note to Mr. Cleveland, of the present investigating committee. He said: "I have been as dumb as the dead. They that dare to say I have spoken of it, are liars, if they mean to themselves, and the bearers of lies, if they receive it from others."

Having retained the friendship of the principal parties to this controversy down to today, I have not thought it proper to produce herewith, any letters that I have received from either of them, except the single one exonerating me from blame and showing Mrs. Tilton's confidence in me, which I thought was due to myself to do, because of the peculiar statement attributed to her. Nor have I produced any papers or proposals for the settlement of this controversy since it has broken out afresh and since the publication of Tilton's letter to Mr. Bacon and the call of Beecher for a committee. Nor have I since then, furnished to either party, although called upon by both, any documents in my possession that one might use against the other. I have endeavored to hold myself strictly as a mediator between them, and my endeavor has been, even down to the very latest hour, to have all the scandal arising out of the publication of the facts of their controversies and wrongs buried out of sight, deeming it best that it should be so done, not only for the good of the parties concerned and their families but that of the community at large, if any evidence were needed: that in the interest of the parties, and especially of Beecher, I was endeavoring to the latest hour to prevent the publication of all of these documents and this testimony, and that I retained the confidence of at least one of the parties in that endeavor, I produce a letter of July 13th, 1874, being a note arranging a meeting between myself and Beecher in regard to this controversy:

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

July 13th, 1874.

MY DEAR FRANK:—I will be with you at 7 or a little before. I am ashamed to put a straw more upon you and have but a single consolation that the matter cannot distress you long, as it must soon end. That is, there will be no more anxiety about the future whatever regrets there may be for the past.

Truly yours, and ever,
H. W. BEECHER.

If there is any paper or fact supposed by either of the parties or by the committee to be in my possession, which will throw further light upon the subject of your inquiry, I shall be most willing to produce, if I have it, although I do not believe there is any such, and I am ready to answer any proper question which shall be put to me in the way of cross-examination by any of the parties concerned or their counsel, as fully as my memory or any data I have will serve, so that all the facts may be known. For if any part of them be known, I deem it but just to truth and right that all should be known. As, however, controversy has already arisen as to the correctness of the reports of evidence taken before the Committee, I must ask leave, if any cross-examination is to be had orally, to be accompanied by my own stenographer, who shall take down the evidence I may give, as a necessary measure for my own protection. Leaving to your Committee, without comment, the facts and documents herewith presented, I have the honor to remain

Yours truly, FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

THE NORTHERN OHIO FAIR.—In another part of this week's issue will be found the advertisement of the Northern Ohio Fair which is to be held in Cleveland on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of September. This is the fifth Fair of the Association, and the steadily and rapidly increasing popularity of the exhibitions since the organization of the Association renders the success of the coming one assured beyond a doubt. The people of Northern Ohio have come to look forward with great pleasure to the gala week at Cleveland and Exhibitors from all parts of the State, and from adjoining States, realize to such an extent the importance of being on hand with specialities, that the number and variety of articles of invention, manufacture and farm produce to be seen at the Fair will be equaled by few exhibitions of the kind in the country.

The premiums offered this year are unusually large and the list so comprehensive as to offer fine inducements to all classes of exhibitors.

THE CADETS.—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of yesterday, says:

The Myers Cadets are a well trained military company of youths of Toledo, who take their name from the very liberal citizen who furnished their equipment. They ought to be seen in the military parade on the day of the opening of the Cincinnati Exposition, Wednesday, September 2, and in exercise in one of our public places. It would be pleasant for the cadets, and would be a very attractive feature in the display. The railroads, and our hotels and citizens can afford to make their way and stay inexpensive to them. We understand the Exposition Committee has invited them. If they come, we can give assurance that it will be the best display of young soldiers that has been seen here.

Economical, Reliable, the Best.—DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder is superior to all others in market. Free from any injurious substances, and so nicely compounded that the contents of each box insures light, sweet, healthy biscuits, rolls and pastry.

—LOUIS YOUNG'S MAMMOTH BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—This popular place is one of the best places in the city to buy boots and shoes. The stock on hand cannot be surpassed for quality and style, and the prices are as reasonable as can be. We advise our readers who want to make good bargains to call on Mr. YOUNG at 97 Summit street.

Republican Convention.

THE Republican Voters of Lucas County are hereby requested to meet in their respective election precincts, at the usual places of holding elections, on

Monday, the 7th day of September, 1874,

at 7½ o'clock, P. M., (or at such other time or place as may be designated by the local committees of such precincts,) for the purpose of choosing delegates to a County Convention to be held at Lyceum Hall, in the City of Toledo, on

Wednesday, the 9th day of September, 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention thus called will proceed to nominate candidates for the county offices to be filled at the October election, as follows:

One County Auditor.
One County Recorder.
One County Surveyor.
One County Commissioner.
One County Infirmary Director.

The Convention will also appoint such number of Delegates as the Republican voters of Lucas County may be entitled to as their representation in a Convention to be called to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the First Sub-Division of the Fourth Judicial District of Ohio, and transact such other business as usually and properly devolves upon a Republican County Convention.

The representation of the several election precincts in the County Convention will be one delegate from each Ward, Township, and precinct, and one additional delegate for every 40 votes and every fraction of 20 votes or over, cast for Governor E. F. Noyes at the election in October, 1873. This apportionment will give the various precincts the following representation:

Adams precincts, No. 1	3
" " No. 2	3
Manhattan	4
Monclova	4
Oregon	4
Providence	3
Richfield	3
Spencer	2
Springfield	3
Swanton	2
Sylvania	5
Washington	4
Waterville	2
Waynesfield	2
Whitehouse	2
Maumee, First Ward	3
" Second Ward	3
" Third Ward	2
Toledo, First Ward	11
" Second Ward	12
" Third Ward	16
" Fourth Ward	9
" Fifth Ward	10
Sixth Ward	4
Seventh Ward	10
Eighth Ward	5

ROBERT McCUNE,
B. T. GEER,
WM. BRYAN,
D. R. AUSTIN,
T. S. MERRILL,
G. W. NORTON,
WILLIAM HENZLER,
Republican Central Committee of Lucas County.

THOSE VETERAN CREDITS.

An attempt has been made to prejudice the minds of some voters, particularly in Williams county, against the Republican nominee for Congress, Hon. A. M. PRATT, by charging that he was responsible for the improper credit of veterans in that county at the time of their re-enlistment in the army. The *Democrat and Herald* has been particularly active in giving publicity to this statement, which displays either inexcusable ignorance on the part of that journal, or a willingness to resort to false accusations for the purpose of injuring a political opponent.

It has been charged that when the veterans re-enlisted, two townships in Williams County received credits which should have been given to other townships, and that the Provost Marshal, Capt. KENT, and Mr. PRATT were responsible for this improper credit. As the home of Mr. P. is in Bryan, and Bryan is in one of the townships which received this improper credit, it is argued that PRATT was of course responsible for it, and that he, for the purpose of insuring his own township against draft, or the necessity of giving bounties for men to fill out its quota, was instrumental in procuring an assignment of veterans to said township, when they justly belonged to and should have been credited to other townships. The fact that such unjust credits were made, we do not pretend to dispute, but that Mr. PRATT, Capt. KENT, or any other person in the District was responsible for it, certainly will not be claimed by any one conversant with the facts.

When any soldier was mustered into the United States service, he had the right to designate the village, township or ward to which he should be credited on the draft rolls, which went to that extent to fill the quota required of that locality, and it was the duty of the officer mustering such soldier to place on the muster-in-roll the proper credit. The credit thus made was final and no subsequent inquiry was allowed to be made as to the rolls in that respect. This rule applied as well to the muster-in of the veterans and their re-enlistment as to new recruits. The 38th and 68th Regiments were mustered, on their re-enlistment, in the field. Probably the soldiers did not know what their rights were in this respect, and the mustering officer, being generally a regular army officer, did not care to trouble himself about it and made no explanations.

When the regiments referred to were mustered in, however, the credit was made by copying on the rolls, as the place of credit, what appeared on the original rolls as the place of enlistment. This of course gave to Bryan all who originally enlisted at that point; and the same was equally true of Defiance, Napoleon, and other places. It is a well-known fact that two townships in Paulding and Defiance counties had a larger credit of these re-enlisted veterans than there were men remaining on the draft-rolls of those townships, simply because companies happened to have been originally enlisted there. The case of Bryan was by no means an exceptional one. Defiance, Napoleon and Wauseon were similarly credited with veterans to which they were not entitled, and the townships of Tiffin, Defiance county, and Washington, Paulding county, were thus credited largely in excess of either of the villages named. It is not probable that the soldiers knew or thought of the effect of this method of credits, while the mustering officer neither thought nor cared about its effect upon the rights of other townships and villages.

As we have stated, the credits thus made were in no case subject to review and revision. The injured townships made complaint as soon as the facts were known, and the Provost Marshal, according to our recollection, made inquiries of the Provost Marshal General as to the power to correct these credits. As all army officers know, the credits were reported to the Provost Marshal in numbers, the name in no case appearing; hence the impossibility of revising the credits without a complete revision of the muster-in-rolls. Thus, when the credits were returned to the Provost Marshal, which was the first knowledge obtained upon the subject, the whole matter had passed beyond the control or influence of either Capt. KENT, Mr. PRATT, or any other person. These facts show conclusively that Mr. PRATT knew nothing about the credits when made, and that it was beyond his power to have them changed after they were made. He had nothing whatever to do with the assignment of, these veteran soldiers, and this charge against him, like all others, must return to curse its inventors.

It may not be improper for us to state, in this connection, that Capt. KENT was very active and successful in his efforts to secure a local bounty of $100 from the localities which thus involuntarily obtained credits which did not rightfully belong to them.

It will be seen, from the facts above stated, that no persons in the district—not even the officers of the Regiments—are responsible for the manner in which these credits were placed upon the rolls. The records of the War Department fully sustain our statements and contain ample evidence to refute the falsehood which has been started for the purpose of prejudicing thoughtless voters against Mr. PRATT, whose loyalty to his country induced him to desert his party on account of its disloyal tendencies under the leadership of VALLANDIGHAM, HURD & Co., and give his influence and support in favor of the party which was giving freely of its blood and treasure to save the Republic.

A LIE NAILED.

The Democrats of this District have invented any number of falsehoods designed to create the impression that the Republican nominee for Congress is an office-seeker and that his nomination was unfairly procured. One of these falsehoods was the statement that Mr. P. had personally obtained the proxy of a SHERWOOD delegate in Williams county, having the vote cast for himself, thereby defrauding the people who selected said delegate. This charge was made so direct that there was no mistaking the parties implicated, and here is the statement of one of the men, which places the manufacturers and circulators of the falsehood to which we have referred in anything but an enviable position:

BRYAN, O., August 21, 1874.

EDITOR BLADE:—The *Democrat and Herald* of yesterday contains an attack on Hon. A. M. Pratt, our present nominee for Congress from this district, charging him with having tampered with the vote of the delegate from Jefferson township in this county before the meeting of the Republican District Convention.

Now, I held the proxy of the delegate from that township and know whereof I speak. Wm. W. Kunsman was the regularly elected delegate, Osman Dolph alternate; Mr. Kunsman was elected as a Sherwood delegate, but could not attend the Convention. Mr. Dolph, I am credibly informed, was not seen by Mr. Pratt, nor by any of his friends subsequent to the time of the election of delegate in this county and prior to the District Convention.

On the morning of the 6th of August Mr. Kunsman was in Bryan, and announced that he could not attend the Convention. It was also ascertained that Mr. Dolph had not left for Toledo, and as the morning train was then the only possible means of reaching Toledo in time for the Convention, and as the delegate and his alternate were neither of them going, with the consent of Mr. Kunsman, the proxy was telegraphed to me, handed to me in the depot as I got off the train, presented by me to the chairman of our delegation, allowed by both him and the Committee on Credentials in the Convention, and the vote cast for General Sherwood on each of the two ballots.

Although I was strongly in favor of the renomination of Gen. Sherwood, I am just as strongly in favor of justice to Mr. Pratt, and shall use all honorable means within my power to secure his election.

It will save the Democracy of this District a deal of trouble if they will only arrive at the conclusion that Gen. Sherwood's friends are too good Republicans to desire the defeat of the party because that gentleman was not re-nominated, and if they are calculating upon strength from that quarter, they will find out how easily men may be mistaken.

No doubt they desire to elect Frank Hurd through the aid of disaffection in the Republican ranks, but be it understood that we (Sherwood's friends) have made other arrangements.

M. M. BOOTHMAN.

Will the *Democrat and Herald* publish this and thus do justice to the parties whose acts it has misrepresented? We have no doubt our contemporary was imposed upon, and will take pleasure in making the correction.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Republican State Executive Committee have decided to inaugurate the campaign with a grand mass meeting at the West Front of the Capitol, in Columbus, on the evening of September second, the day on which the State Convention meets. It is expected that several of the leading men of the party will be present on that occasion. The campaign will be short, but it is proposed to make it vigorous and thorough. The Executive Committee are hard at work and the best stumpers of the State are prepared to take the field.

☞ The Prohibitionists, on Saturday, nominated a county ticket and elected delegates to a Congressional Convention, just as though there had been no vote upon the question of license and prohibition. However, there is nothing like having one's name on a ticket and being known as a candidate for office, and the Prohibition party probably adds something to the general stock of human happiness by making up a ticket.

☞ FRANK HURD will go out of this city at the coming election the worst whipped man that has run for Congress since the time when WAITE ran against ASHLEY. The Democrats are thoroughly disgusted, and will make it manifest at the polls.

☞ Those colored men who voted for FRANK HURD two years ago, will be certain that he is thoroughly a "White Man's" candidate before they vote for him again.

☞ The *Democrat and Herald* unwittingly pays a high compliment to Auditor LENDERSON by its efforts to prevent his renomination at the hands of the Republican County Convention.

☞ The Cleveland City Council have repealed the ordinance prohibiting the opening of saloons on Sunday. So goes the crusade reaction.

☞ And what will become of poor BUNCH and those sable minstrels, now that it is strictly a "White Man's Party?"

☞ What will become of the swarthy General STEEDMAN when only purely "White Men" need apply?

☞ Is the *Democrat and Herald* a purely "White Man's" organ? or is it slightly mixed?

☞ On which side of the fence will this "White" line place Major DODD?

The License Vote.

We have reports, mostly official, from about half the counties, showing the following majorities on the license question:

Counties.	For License.	Counties.	Against License.
Butler	2,072	Allen	34
Clarke	29	Ashland	415
Crawford	1,175	Carroll	420
Cuyahoga	5,062	Champaign	668
Franklin	104	Clermont	350
Hamilton	12,917	Columbiana	1,591
Hancock	400	Delaware	1,406
Holmes	137	Guernsey	1,843
Logan	314	Harrison	2,389
Lucas	717	Huron	361
Miami	761	Jackson	377
Montgomery	3,172	Jefferson	1,535
Ottawa	1,882	Lake	400
Pickaway	430	Lawrence	782
Preble	477	Madison	618
Ross	251	Meigs	1,500
Sandusky	595	Perry	450
Seneca	880	Richland	420
Stark	933	Trumbull	1,800
Summit	68	Washington	927
Tuscarawas	39		
Van Wert	40		18,786
Wyandot	78		
	32,535		

Net majority in 43 counties, for License, 13,749. This will be largely reduced, if not wholly overcome, in the remaining 45 counties.—*Cincinnati Times, Aug. 25.*

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Nominate a County Ticket.

The Prohibitionists of this county held a convention at Gough Hall in this city on Saturday and put in nomination the following ticket:

County Auditor—D. N. TROWBRIDGE.
Recorder—JOHN M. LYCAN.
Surveyor—C. W. SHOEMAKER.
County Commissioner—JOHN P. FARNSWORTH.
Infirmary Director—W. C. AVERY.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Congressional Convention, which is to be held at Gough Hall on the 27th inst.:

Delegates to Congressional Convention—D. A. Pease, D. N. Trowbridge, F. Granger, C. W. Shoemaker, J. E. Avery, M. W. Pray, Wm. Wilson, W. C. Avery, W. W. Sherwood, Austin Bishop.

Messrs. J. E. Avery, F. Granger, C. W. Shoemaker, John Jones, W. C. Avery, were appointed a County Central Committee.

Notice to Farmers and Gardners.

WE will pay the highest market price for shipping—for one to five thousand bushels Onions, Maiden Blush or Fall Pippin Apples. We want your Potatoes.
COON & CHAMBERS.
138 St. Clair St

FOR SALE—FARM—A Farm of 80 Acres, four miles from East Toledo, on the plank road; four acres in a good bearing orchard, 30 acres cleared and planted, balance partly cleared; log house, barn, well and cistern on the premises. Apply to
JOSEPH THOMPSON,
On the Premises.

WANTED—LOGS,
—AT THE—
Toledo Cooperage Company's Works,
TOLEDO, OHIO.
ELM, OAK, SYCAMORE, COTTONWOOD, BASSWOOD AND SOFT MAPLE.

Cash on delivery, for good straight grained sound timber, 18 inches and over diameter, and to average 24 inches; 16 feet logs preferred. For further information, apply at FALLIS & LINTON'S TOLEDO MILLS, or at our Works, near Union Manufacturing Co.

ESTRAY—COLT—A Black Colt came into my pasture last May. The owner will please call, pay charges and take him away. JOHN DANN, at the residence of Oliver Stephens, East Toledo.

YEAST POWDERS.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING
—BREAD.—

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for
DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
and do not be put off with any other kind.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The Market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short Weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.

Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS,
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALE
—ON—
Tuesday, September 1st, 1874,
At 10 A. M., on the Premises,
THE STEBBINS FARM,
THREE MILES EAST OF NAPOLEON, HENRY COUNTY, OHIO.

Containing 400 acres, and will be sold in farms of 80 to 100 acres each, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, without reserve.

Persons wishing good farms, will do well to attend this sale, as it is known as one of the BEST FARMS in Northwestern Ohio.

There will also be sold the same day all the **Stock and Personal Property** of the farm, as follows: 13 head of Cattle, 30 head of hogs, 90 head of Sheep, 1 Pony, 50 acres of Corn on the ground, ½ the Apple Crop in two large orchards, 1 two-horse Wagon, Wheat and Oats in the barn, 8 tons of Hay in the stack, crop of Potatoes, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE. On the land, one-fifth cash, balance from one to five years, with 8 per cent interest, paid annually, secured by mortgage on the property; $20 will be required in hand on bidding of each farm. On the personal property, a credit of twelve months will be given, with approved security.

Free Lunch at 12 o'clock.

William Sigerson & Co.,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
217 St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Every Family in Northwestern Ohio
SHOULD HAVE A COPY OF
Stebbins' New Sectional Map of Northwestern Ohio,
Embracing the Counties of Williams, Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Wood, Henry, Defiance, Putnam, Paulding, Seneca, Crawford, Wyandot, Allen, Van Wert, and Portions of Erie, Huron and Richland.

On a scale large enough to show the ORIGINAL SURVEYS, SECTIONS and their NUMBERS, TURNPIKES, and PRINCIPAL COMMON ROADS, STREAMS, RAILROADS, STATIONS, and POST VILLAGES; in short, *so complete* are the details, that *any farm* in the Counties named, can be definitely located, and for all *practical purposes*, this Map is as good as the various County Maps now published at Ten Dollars per copy.

This Map also shows the correct location of Put-in-Bay, Kelley's, and other Famous Islands in the Western part of Lake Erie.

In addition, there is on the same sheet an elaborate TOWNSHIP, RAILROAD and POST VILLAGE MAP OF THE ENTIRE STATE OF OHIO.

This **combination forms one of the most practical Map publications ever issued.** It is nicely colored, varnished and mounted on rollers ready for hanging. Size, 2⅝ by 3⅜ feet.

PRICE ONLY TWO DOLLARS.

☞ Sent *free of expense* to any address, on receipt of price, by the Publisher.

WHY EVERY ONE SHOULD SEND FOR A COPY.—It is the Best and Cheapest Map ever published, furnishing *more information for two dollars* than can be obtained from other Maps costing five or ten dollars.

It enables the children to obtain a *correct knowledge of their own Township, County and Surrounding Counties*, and lastly, of their *own State*, without which, their *knowledge of Geography* is lamentably deficient and useless.

AN AGENT WANTED IN EVERY TOWNSHIP.—Liberal terms and exclusive territory given. All orders received by the Publisher, from Townships where an agent is appointed, will be credited to the agent. Address

HENRY S. STEBBINS,
MAP PUBLISHER,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

1874. THE FIFTH 1874.
NORTHERN OHIO FAIR
WILL BE HELD IN
CLEVELAND, Sept. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 1874.

PREMIUM LIST
More comprehensive than any previously issued and awards PAYABLE IN CASH.

Articles of Special Interest, not enumerated in the list, will receive especial attention.

The Park in connection with the grounds, has been greatly improved, and large additions have been made to the exhibition space.

The Dining Hall upon the grounds can provide meals for 15,000 visitors.

The usual discount will be made by Railroad companies, both for visitors to the Fair and articles for exhibition.

Facilities for reaching the grounds unequaled.

The Lake Shore Railway tracks run direct to the grounds, and access may also be had by the St. Clair and Prospect street cars.

The State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry will have their headquarters on the grounds during the Fair.

The celebrated mile and three-fourth mile
TROTTING & RUNNING COURSES
Are connected with the Fair Grounds by an
ELEVATED BRIDGE OVER ST. CLAIR STREET.

Single Tickets good for both Fair Grounds and Trotting Park.

Premiums will be competed for by some of the most celebrated horses on the American Turf.

PREMIUMS:

Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,
$1,500.	$1,500.	$1,000.	$1,500.

SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST.

SAM. BRIGGS, Sec'y.
J. F. ROBISON, Pres't.

☞ A movement has been inaugurated by the "New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game," for the organization of a National Sportsmen's Association. For this purpose, a meeting has been called at Niagara Falls, on September 9th, for the inauguration of steps looking to the formation of such an Association. The object is to protect fish and game from wanton destruction.

The Markets.

Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Cotton reported dull and declining; 16⅜c for middling uplands. Flour is dull and strongly in buyers' favor; receipts 7,000 bbls; sales 9,000 bbls; $5 38 for extra state; $5 37 for round hoop Ohio. Wheat is heavy and nominally lower; receipts 41,000 bu; sales 45,000 bu; 116@117c for No 2 Chicago; 119@121c for No 2 Milwaukee; 123@127c for No 1 spring; 112c for No 2 old winter red western. Rye is quiet. Corn is quiet and without decided change; receipts 259,000 bu; sales 68,000 bu; 81@82c for western mixed; 82@83c for No 2 high mixed and yellow western. Barley is nominal. Oats heavy; receipts 78,000 bush; sales 24,000; 50@56c for new mixed western; 53@58c for do white. Pork is quiet at $22 75@22 87½ for new mess. Cut Meats quiet. Beef nominal for western. Lard firm; 14⅜c for steam. Whiskey—103c. Sugar quiet. Petroleum—5c for crude and 11⅜c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 25th.—Flour—The market has been quiet and without material change. We quote: Fine $3 50@4 00; superfine $4 00@5 00; extra $5 00@6 00; double extra and fancy $5 75@6 50; rye $5 00. Wheat—The market has been firm and active, and prices have generally declined. Spot amber selling at 109c for immediate use, and 109@110c for future delivery. Extra White Michigan 116c; No 1 White active at 112½c; No 2 White Wabash 116c; No 3 going at 112½c; No 1 Red was not in demand; No 2 Red sold in large quantities, at 109¾@108c; options at 109c. No 1 Amber Illinois found buyers at 116½c, and No 2 at 110c. Corn—The corn market has been only fairly active, and higher prices prevailed. High-mixed, 69½c; Low-mixed in fair demand, at 69c; No Grade quiet at 68½c; damaged dull at 65c; yellow corn dull at 70c. Oats—The market for oats has been quite animated, with prices much lower; No. 1 firm at 46c; No. 2 active at 44c. Michigan Oats brought 43½c. Rejected Oats did not sell. Mill Feed quiet and inactive. We quote Bran at $16 00 per ton; shorts at $16 50; fine middlings $28 00. Corn meal unchanged at $27 00. Chop feed at $28 00. Pork steady at $25 50 for light and heavy mess per barrel, and $17 for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams—sales at 15½@16c per pound. Lard, 16½c for prime in bbls and 16½c for prime in kegs per ℔. Beef unchanged, $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—6½c for beef and 6c for mutton per ℔. Butter—25@27c for fresh roll, 23@24c for fresh in kegs and 18@20c for common ⅌ ℔. Potatoes—Neshannocs 40@50c; Long Pink Eyes, 40@45c; Mercers and Carters, 40c; peach blows, 40c; Early Rose, 45@50c, and 40@45c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs, 11½@12c for fresh in barrels and crates, per dozen. Beans, 200c for large white; 225c for small white; 250c for Navy white, per bushel. Peas, 140c per bushel. Poultry—Dressed turkeys, 13@15c; dressed chickens, 11@12c, per lb. Whisky, 94½c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 11½@12½c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $14@15; Cull Boards, $10@11; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2.50@4.75 for sawed; shaved, $5.25; Lath, $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50; Culls, $20@23; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@26; Ash lumber, $22; Butternut, $30@35; Walnut flooring, $45; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber 4c.

OSWEGO, August 22—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee Club, old, 125c; new No 2 red winter, 125c. Corn firm at 78c.

MILWAUKEE, August 24—9:40 A. M.—Wheat steady; No. 1, 104c; No. 2, 95½c cash; 95c seller August; 92½c seller September. Receipts, 132,000 bu; shipments, 205,000 bu.

DETROIT, August 24—Wheat quiet and unsettled; extra 119@120c; No 1 114@115½c; No 2 offered at 109c; No 1 amber 109c. Corn nominal; No 1 mixed 73c. Oats steady and firm; No 1 mixed 45c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—Wheat entirely nominal. Corn, sales 20,000 bushels No 2 at private terms, 21,350 bushels No 2 at 73c, 3,000 car lots at 73½c, 1,000 high mixed at 74c. Oats nominally 47½c. Freights 8½c. Wheat, 7¾c. Corn, 5½c.

CLEVELAND, August 22.—Wheat quiet and firmer; No 1 red, 110c; No 2 do, 107c. Corn firm and quiet, 74@75c for mixed, shelled; ears on track, 71@72c. Oats steady; No 1 State, 46c; No 2, 44c; white, 47c. Petroleum—nothing doing; standard white in car lots, 9½@10c; Ohio State test to 150 deg., 13. Wheat receipts, 17 cars; corn, receipts, 8 8 cars, oats, receipts, 8 cars.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer and undhanged. Corn higher at 68c on track. Oats irregular at 44½@45½c in elevator. Barley firmer; No 2 Spring 10@7½c. Rye higher at 85@90c. Whisky firm at 98c. Pork steady at 24c. Bacon firmer at 9⅞@10c, 13⅜@13⅞ and 14c. Lard higher at 10½c cash, 11½c seller the year. Hogs firmer; Yorkers, $6 25@6 75; bacon, $6½@7 25; receipts 4,000, shipments 1,625.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular and lower; closing firm at 93c half cash; 92c seller September. Corn steady and easier at 65½c cash; 65c for September. Oats dull and lower at 41½@42c cash; 38½c seller September. Rye 74c. Barley 90c cash. Pork steady at $22 75@23 00 cash; $22 75 seller September. Lard 25c cash; 11½c seller the year. Whisky 97c. Hogs quiet and unchanged at $5 50@7 50; receipts 6,000.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and nominal; red, 100@105c; white 110@115c. Corn is steady at 68@70c. Oats dull at 43@48c. Cotton dull and nominal at 16½c. Whiskey steady at 96c. Pork quiet at $23. Lard firm; summer 14@14½c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders active; sold at 8½c spot; 8½c buyer August; clear ribs sold at 12½c; now held at 12½c; clear nominally at 12¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9⅝@9¾c; clear rib 13½c; clear 13⅞c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22—Flour active for the best grades; others neglected; $6@6 50 for State, Indiana and Ohio extra. Wheat dull and lower at 125c; red, 132c; amber, 125@128c. Rye steady at 88c. Corn held firmly at 86c for yellow and mixed western. Oast in good demand at 53@55c. Petroleum firm at 11⅛c for refined, 8@8⅛c crude in barrels, and 4⅛@4½c in bulk. Whiskey offered at 192c for western in iron. Butter steady; western choice, 25@27c; do fair to good, 20c. Cheese quiet at 13@13½c for western. Eggs steady at 20c for western extra.

BALTIMORE, August 22.—Flour dull and nominal; Howard street and western superfine, $4 00@4 75; western extra, $5 50@5 75; family flour, $4 00@4 75. Wheat dull; choice amber, 135@137c; choice white, 135@138c; good to prime red, 120@130c. Corn nominally 78c for mixed western. Oats—western mixed, 47½@48c; white western, 50@51c. Rye quiet at 80@85c. Provisions strong and unchanged; Mess Pork, $24. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 9@9½c; clear rib sides, 11@11½c. Bacon—shoulders, 10c; clear rib, sides, 13½@13¾c. Hams—sugar cured, 16@17c. Lard dull; refined, 14¾@15c. Butter—western firm; prime to choice, 25@26c; fair to good, 23c. Coffee nominal; good to prime Rio, 18@20c. Petroleum—crude nominally 4½c; refined, 11½@12c. Whiskey nominally 101@102c.

Boston Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—Wool firm and stock scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 52½@55c; medium, 51@54c; coarse, 45@46c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 46@50c; medium, 51@53c; coarse, 45@46c; combing washed, 60@65c; combing unwashed, 40@41c; Canada combing, 60@62c; fine unwashed, 34@35c; coarse and medium unwashed, 36@38c; tub washed, 52@57c; extra and merino pulled, 40@45c; No. 1 and superfine pulled, 40@45c; Colorado washed, 25@30c; Colorado unwashed, 22½@27c.

BOSTON, August 22.—The demand for the past week has been fully up to expectations. Sales of foreign and domestic fleece were upwards of 2,300,000 lbs. Holders have much confidence in the future, and hesitate to accept current prices for their most desirable lines of fleeces. A firmer feeling prevails than for some time past. Sales of Ohio include 345,000 lbs, mostly extra and double extra, at 53@56c; choice medium, 55c; large lines of extra and double extra, 54@55c; 129,000 lbs Michigan, 50@51c. Transactions indicate a very firm market. Combing and delaine fleeces are still in demand and steady at prices of last week; 372,000 lbs washed at 55@62c, mostly at 58@60c. Combing and delaine are taken as fast as can be opened, and the grade of superfine and extra pulled sells at 48@58c.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Beeves—Receipts today, 5,520 head, making the total supply for week 10,880 head, against 10,020 head the same time last week. Good cattle scarce and firm; firmer prices for inferior natives and all grades; Texans dull and fell off in prices ¼@½c; native steers ranged from 8¾ to 13½c; Texans 5¼ to 10c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 10,200 head, making the total supply for the week 28,000 head, against 24,740 head the same time last week. Market overstocked and dull. Sheep, 4¼@5¾c. Lambs, 5¼@7½c. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 9,630 head, making the total supply for the week 25,860 head, against 22,800 head the same time last week. Nothing doing in live hogs; dressed in demand at 8¾@8¾c for grass-fed and 9¼@9½c for corn-fed.

CHICAGO, August 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,400 head. The market was quiet and easier all round, and nominally lower for common grades. Sales Texans at $2 00@3 30; fair to choice $3 50@5 00; extra steers $6 10@6 25. Shipments 1,400 head. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500 head. The market was very quiet; good to choice held firmly; others weak; common to good, $6 25@6 75; grassers $5 25@6 00; choice to extra, $7@7 50. Shipments 5,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head. The market was unchanged; prices nearly nominal at $3 50@4 75 for poor to best.